PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

TEN PAGES

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,823—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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BRAND Milk

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P.M., 1906.				
23rd June	EGYPT	7912		
30th "	ORIENTAL	6284	DONGOLA	8050
7th July	CALEDONIA	7558		
14th "	PENINSULAR	6294	MONGOLIA	10000
21st "	ARABIA	7903		
28th "	ORIENTAL	6284	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Aug.	HIMALAYA	6898		
11th "	PENINSULAR	6294	MOOLTAN	10000
18th "	PERSIA	7951		
25th "	ORIENTAL	6284	MARMORA	10509
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9200		

The above steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th June, 1906.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Yerron	9th Aug. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	6th Sep. "
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS,

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

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AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	30th June 1906.
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	21st July "

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FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Gross Tons.	Commander.	Date of Departure.
SHAH AMEER	2,987	B. Piggot	22nd June

Excellent 1st, 2nd and Deck Accommodation
Fitted throughout with Electricity.
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ESSAJI TAJBHOY,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Bombay, 28th May, 1906.

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REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
MASSILIA	J Thomson	5091	23rd June
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne R. N. R.	5124	13th July
CIRCASSIA	A Haig	6716	17th August
* BRITANNIA	B G Garrick	3069	28th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5036	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA	J Thomson	5091	3rd October
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	23rd October

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 390
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

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Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd June, from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

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S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 25th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Bussreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,993 tons, on or about 12th July calling at Karachi, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,393 tons, on or about 21st June

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
29th June, 1906.

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BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Take Passengers to East African ports with transhipment, at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	30th June 1906.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	20th July "
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st " "
† CHINA	G. Damlanovich	6099	30th Aug. "

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

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	Saloon.	Deck.
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RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	A. Bilafer	7,600	26th June 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

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Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
HAKATA MARU	6161	Anderson		23rd June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	Payne	26th June	7th July
CEYLON MARU	5048	K. Kawara.	10th July	21st July

For Freight and Passage apply to

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Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

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	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Crêpe de Chine Ties	... from 1 12	Washing Tubular Ties	... from 0 8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... " 2 8	Riding Scarves with Stiffeners	" 1 12
Matt Silk Ties	... " 2 12	Soft Collars	... ... Doz. 7 8
Rich Silk Scarves—Latest	... " 3 0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... " 7 4

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000				Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in				
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.		
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20	
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21	
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22	
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23	
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24	
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25	
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26	
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27	
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28	
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29	
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30	
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31	
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32	
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33	
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34	
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35	
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 4	36	
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37	
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38	
39	35 8	37 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39	
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40	
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41	
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42	
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 4	70 6	55 0	47 3	43	
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44	
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45	

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Thus impressed thereon, in white letters treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

AS SUPPLIED TO

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No Hose to Rot.
No Mechanism.
No Reversing.
Safe, Quick and Certain in its action.
Unaffected by Climate or Weather.
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs 5,000.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr H L. BATLIWALLA Worli Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR JUNE 1906.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.

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"The Oldest Essence Distillers in the World."

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Recipes and full information for the manufacture of Aerated Waters free with first order.

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WATSON'S HOTEL.

REDUCED RATES
FOR MONSOON.

Apply

MANAGER.

THE BOMBAY UNITED BUILDING Co, Ld.

NOTICE.—THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 27th June, 1903, at 3 P.M. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
BUSINESS :—
1. To receive and adopt the report of the Directors and Audited Balance Sheet up to 31st December 1905.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr R. J. Tata who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
A. J. BILIMORIA.
Secretary.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th June to 3rd July 1906, both days inclusive.

Bombay 13th June 1906.

THE INDIAN HOTELS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.—THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 27th June, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
BUSINESS :—
1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and the Audited Balance Sheet up to 31st December, 1905.
2. To Confirm the appointment of Messrs R. D. Tata and William Greaves, as Directors of the Company.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr R. J. Tata, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
A. J. BILIMORIA,
Secretary.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th June to 3rd July, 1906, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 13th June, 1906.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ATMARAM RAOJEE RELE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL to our clients SUKHANUND GURMUKHRAI and NIHALCHUND GURMUKHRAI.
FIRST :—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground situate at Thakoredwar Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, with the messuages, tenements, standing thereon, admeasuring one hundred and thirty-two square yards or thereabouts, Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No. 1118, Old Survey No. 325, and New Survey No. 364, and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipality under Ward C No. 1974, and Street No. 143-151, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on the East by the property of Shivlal Motilal on the West by the property severally described on the North by Thakoredwar Road and on the South by a Sweeper's passage.
And SECONDLY :—All that piece or parcel of Pension and tax land or ground situate at Thakoredwar Road in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, admeasuring one hundred and thirty-two square yards or thereabouts, and Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No 1115, Old Survey No. 326, and New Survey No 332, and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipality under Ward C No 1973, and Street No. 145-147, and bounded as follows :—that is to say on the East by the property firstly described, on the West by the property of Ramrao Vinaykrao Rele, on the North by Thakoredwar Road, and on the South by a Sweeper's passage.
All persons having any claims against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, (at No. 11 K Hummum Street, Fort,) within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.—Dated this 20 day of June, 1906.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER.
Purchaser's Attorney.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP till sometime past subsisting between the Undersigned and Messrs. BYRAMJI CURSETJI ARDESHIR JIWANJI, and PIROSHA JIWANJI, and carried on under the name, style and firm of ARDESHIR and BYRAMJI, at 22 Oxford Street, London, W., and at 10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, dealers in Indian and Turkish Fancy Goods, Oriental Art Gold and Silver Jewellery, &c.), HAS BEEN DISSOLVED as to the Bombay business from the 31st day of October, 1902, and as to the London business from the 1st day of January 1903, AND THAT the Undersigned has since the date of such dissolution been carrying on the same business in partnership with the said Messrs. Ardeshir Jiwanji and Pirojshaw Jiwanji under the name and firm of ARDESHIR & CO., at both the aforesaid places.

મેરવાનજી જીવનજી,
i. e. MERWANJI JIWANJI,
One of the partners of THE LATE FIRM of ARDESHIR and BYRAMJI.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ROBINA HANNAY OR CUNNINGHAM, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Estate of ROBINA HANNAY or CUNNINGHAM deceased, who died at No : 3 Strathearn Place, Edinburgh, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate having effect throughout the province of Bombay were granted on the 13th day of June, 1906, to WILLIAM HENRY CARDALE, of Bombay, Solicitor, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the Office of the Undersigned his Attorneys, within one Calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.—Dated this 18th day of June, 1906.

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Administrator's Attorneys,
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J. BEGBIE,
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FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily 3 or twice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch) ; Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch) ; Twice or Once a week ; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch) Fourth and onward Three Annas per line Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

OUR GREAT BARGAINING MONTH JUNE, 1906, Please step into our place BARGAIN AWAY for a suitable article and TAKE IT AWAY at a suitable price. Read below.

OUR MONSTER BARGAINING MONTH JUNE, 1906. Boots and shoes, Leather, etc Trunks, Suit cases, Gladstone, etc., Bags. All varieties of LEATHER GOODS. Bargain prices this month. Read above and below.

BARGAINS ! BARGAINS !! BARGAINS !!! Please don't forget that our WELL KNOWN AND RENOWNED Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Suit cases, Gladstone Bags, Harness, and every variety of miscellaneous Leather Goods, etc, etc, all at BARGAIN PRICES this month June, 1906—J. OAKES & Co., 59, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles ; also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.
CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.
HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.
CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS
kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building,
HORNBY ROAD.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Adventures of Gerard, by A. Conan Doyle	0 8
Shakespeare, Vol. II, 6 plays	0 5
Francis Bacon, Vol. I	0 5
ABOVE IN PAPER COVERS.	
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0 8
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0 8
Overheard, by Skene Dhu	0 3
Henry Brocken, by W. I. de la Mare	0 8
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0 6
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock	1 0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock	1 2
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee	1 0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope	3 0
The Buddhist Catechism, in Tamil	0 4
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner	0
Sangast Balopadesh, by B. B. T.	0 8
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0 6
Schedule D., by S.W. Flint	0 6
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu	0 6
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee	0 6
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1 0
German Grammar, &c., by Louis Lubovips	0 12
Physical Drill, by Kempster and Kaye	0 12

In paper or limp cloth. Apply XX "Bombay Gazette."

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follows :—

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In Advance.		In Arrear	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 58
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 30
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 15
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

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In Advance.		In Arrears.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 62
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Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 18
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 3
Secon do	1-8
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All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest types, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENT.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servant required, Houses or Lodgings, as change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these cases is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-8
Each succeeding the line	0-8

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES :—EACH—TWO RUPEES.

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First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	4-8
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for the same definite time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

In Bombay.		Up-Country.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 16
Half-yearly	,, 6	Half-yearly	,, 7-8
Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 8
Half-yearly	,, 4
Quarterly	,, 2

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the "Bombay Gazette."

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INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed.....£17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 exceeded .....£ 3,774,000

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ASSETS..... Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.
ESTABLISHED—1848,
NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE, APPEALING SPECIALLY
to those who desire to combine
INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION.
TABLE—I. T. D. H.
EXAMPLE :—
Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.
(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000.
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFE ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS' CAPITALISED PROFITS.
Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.
PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.
EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by
NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.
NEW POLICIES IN 1905
ISSUED FOR.....£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£28,000,165
ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Established 1874.
Trust Fund Amounting to over
Rs. 2,35,00,000.
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.
TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
RS. 10,00,00,000.
ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
RS. 50,00,000.
For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager, BOMBAY.

Messrs. S. J. KEYSER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.
The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by the experts.
9, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON, E.C. TELEGRAMS: "KEYSER, LONDON."

HALLERINE.
Price per Bottle As. 12.
The most reliable remedy for the cure of
CHOLERA.
Small dose, small Price,
BUT
Most efficacious for Bowel complaints.
PREPARED, ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD.
BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.
INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods including :—
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware,
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods,
Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery,
Hardware and Machinery,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores
etc., etc.
Commission 2½% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.
WILLIAM WILSON AND SONS,
(Established 1814)
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.
Cable Address : "ANNUAIRE, LONDON."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Goodwin, 2332 tons, Captain J T Clucas, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Singu, 1912 tons, Captain G D Currie, will sail to-day for Rangoon via Mormugoa, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bhundara, 2215 tons, Captain S Boon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759, tons, Captain H Manley, will sail to-day for Basrah via Karachi, with a general cargo and deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
20	Goodwin s ... Bhundara s.	Clucas ... Boon ...	Calcutta, June 7 Calcutta, May 11

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Ujina s ...	Shepherd ...	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday
Steamer Singu, Currie, for Rangoon via Mormugoa
" Dwarka, Manley, for Persian Gulf
The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer City of Karachi, for Liverpool, &c
" Imam, for Antwerp, &c
" Terrier, for Bangkok, &c
" Shah Ameer, for Calcutta
" Vadala, for Calcutta, &c

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	From
11	Cromwell	London
17	Fazilka	Calcutta
18	Dilwara	Calcutta
18	Clan Cameron	Coast

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa, left Marseilles homewards on the evening of the 17th instant.
The P and O Co's steamer Persia, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 18 h instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Massilia s—61 bales wool and goat hair W and A Graham and Co ; 35 bales wool E Showji
Ikbal s—502 cwt myrabollams A Mahadew ; 41 bales wool David Sassoon and Co ; 1462 cwt myrabollams A Khimjee; 50 bales wool M Ruttonsi

FOR LONDON.
Egypt s—6 bales cotton Divadkar and Co ; 506 cwt myrabollums Wagjee Becher; 9 cwt coriander seed and bents mango slice H P Sethna and Co ; 75 cwt oilbaunum B Ravjee ; 1 bundle carpets G P Stovrids 47 bales cotton B Hurbhum ; 48 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co ; 100 bales hemp the agavi Fabre and Co; 12 bundles gunny bags Lowther and Co ; 5 cases mattings and 6 cases cotton prints Ardeshire and Co ; 27 bales hides and 20 rims Ewart Latham and and Co ; 6 bales hides M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 3 bales skins J Janmahomed 95 cwt also Fibre D Vullibhoy and Co
FOR HULL.
Dido s—1392 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros
FOR HAVRE.
Shira s—100 bales cotton Frlerde Soone and Co ; 4000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros ; 3314 cwts capeseed Ralli Bro ;
FOR NEWYORK.
Nidderdale s—336 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co ; 328 cwts casterseed L Curmichand 110 bales cotton J A Bugbis and Co ; 57 bales cotton waste W Wolf and sons
FOR MARSEILLES.
City of Karachi s—2000 cwt crushed bones M Jamal 2000 cwt popsey seed E D Sassoon and Co ; 3960 linseed 1980 cwt poppyseed 495 cut mustard seed 990 cwt mowra seed 900 cwt Jyngellyseed and 43 cwt rapseed J Fachiri.
FOR HAMBURG.
Vancouver s—300 cwt myrabollams W Becher 169 cwt myrabollams N S Bharucha ; 1064 bales cotton Ralli Brothers ; 333 bales cotton fly waste K Visram and Co ; 433 cwt gum P Jethabhoy ; 1000 cwt myrabollam A V Jayakar and Co ; 200 cwt myrabollams A Alimohomed
Marrenfels s—97 bales cotton fly 200 cwt tamarinds 831 cwt turmeric Banee and Krause ; 335 bales cotton Ralli Brothers ; 2.9 bales cotton S Marshally Bulley and Son ; 55 bales cotton Bamjee and Co ; 120 cwt. bonemeal Croft and Mody and Co ; 500 cwt myrabollam Wagjee Becher ; 300 cwt ajmaseed P K Laikaka and Co ; 110 bales cotton Volkart Brother ; 110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co ; 203 cwt gum Hirjee Virdhur ; 149 cwt bone senew H H Sulluman and Co ; 68 cwt turmeric Baner and Krause ; 499 cwt marabollam A Alimohomed
FOR NEW YORK.
Egypt s—6 bundles Carpets G P Stavrides and Co,
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Egypt s—2 bundles carpets G P Stavrides and Co,
FOR GENOA.
Clan MacKay s—75 bales cotton fly and dropping Bamjee and Co ; 3000 cwt gingellyseed and 2535 cwt linseed Volkart Bros.
FOR HONGKONG.
Hakata Maru s—19 cases camphor oil M M Essabhoy ; 00 cwt skarkfios A Chagla and Co.
Delhi s—500 bales cotton Ralli Bros
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Delhi s—16 bales cotton D M Wadia and Co,
FOR SHANGHAI.
Delhi s—300 bales twist Tata and Co ; 100 bales twist Framji Sons and Co ; 75 bales twist Greaves cotton and Co ; 200 bales twist Abraham E J Abraham ; 600 bales twist Phirozsha B Petit and Co,
FOR KOBE.
Hakata Maru s—89 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co ; 300 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha
FOR MOJI.
Hakata Maru s—100 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.
BEST—June 17, at Madras, the wife of Sergeant-Major Best, M R V, of a daughter.
DALTON—June 17, at Captain Falconer's Egmore Castle, Egmore, Madras, the wife of Mr T Dalton, of the United Coffee Growers' Company, Coimbatore, of a son.
DESBRULAIS—June 14, at Gulzerbach, Patna, the wife of E E Desbrulais, Esq, Assistant Engineer, P W D, Bengal, of a son.

MARRIAGE.
WILKINS—ALLEY—June 16, at the Parish Church of Saint Thomas, Cocanada, by the Rev A E Stanley, B A, A K C, Chaplain, Alexander Peter Wilkins, to Ellen Muriel Alley, step daughter of Mr G F Michael.

DEATHS.
LYON—June 6, at Dehra Dun, of heart disease, William Thomas Lyon, late Commissioner, N I Salt Revenue, Sambhar.
MADDE—June 17, at Darjeeling, Mona, youngest daughter of Walter Maude, I C S.
PAPE—June 14, at the Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling, Henry Pape of the Butwah Raj, age 64 years 11 months, formerly of Horncastle, Lincolnshire and Melbourne, Australia.

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY'S.
MEDICINES

		Rs. a.
The "A 1" OLIVE OIL	Small bottle ...	0 6 each
Do.	Large " ...	0 10 "
The "A 1" CASTOR OIL,	Small bottle.	0 4 "
Do.	Medium "	0 6 "
Do.	Large "	0 10 "
BONCARINE (Benzine substitute) per bottle ...		0 7
DEPILATORY SOAP (For removing hair) per pot ...		0 8
LOFOTOL" (Sparkling Cod Liver Oil) per bottle ...		0 8
MOSQUITO CONES, per box of 24 ...		0 13
PURITAN MARKING INK per bottle		0 10

SOLE AGENTS :—
Kemp & Co. Ltd.
THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h 24m, Sun sets, 6h. 39m,. High Water, 11-33m, 11-1a. Low water, 4-27m., 5-15a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m. (B. T.)
Aurungabad Mills Company, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazar, 2 p.m. (S. T.)

M. N. PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month, was 4,390, the daily average being 157. The total of new patients, was 511.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan and parcel Mails for Japan per extra s.s. Hadata Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a.m., on Satuday the 23rd inst. Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. Ville de la Ciotat will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m., on Saturday the 23rd inst. Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. Delhi will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m., on Tuesday the 25th inst.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon before Mr. Kursandas Chabildas, 3rd Presidency Magistrate, Aurolfano Lobo, a cook in the service of the Ripon Club, charged Hilario Bernardinho De Souza, also a cook, residing at Mount Abu, with defamation, Mr. D'Lima, pleader, prosecuted and Mr. L. P. D'Souza, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant stated that in April last he received a letter from the accused containing certain reflections against his wife. The alleged defamatory letter was written from Mount Abu. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said he was under the influence of liquor. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 50, out of which Rs. 30 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

A DISHONEST COOK.—Yesterday afternoon at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Kureandas Chabildas 3rd Presidency Magistrate Inspector Bodley charged Jackey D'Souza, a cook in the employ of Miss M. Rao, ward sister, residing at the G. T. Hospital with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 9. The evidence showed that between the 15th and 18th instant the accused was given Rs. 11-15 for bazar expenses and accounted for only Rs. 2-13. He then disappeared. The accused denied having misappropriated the money and said he spent a part of the money in drinks and that he did not return to the Hospital because he was too drunk to do so. The accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 10 or in default to undergo one month's further rigorous imprisonment. In the event of fine being recovered, the whole amount was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

THEFT BY A SOLDIER.—Yesterday afternoon at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris charged Gunner George Harris, of the Royal Garrison Artillery with house-breaking by night and with theft of three pieces of woollen goods valued at Rs. 80, from the premises of Messrs. Laidlaw Whiteaway and Co., Arjun Bapu the Police Ramosi on duty at Messrs. Laidlaw and Whiteaway stated that at about 11-30 p.m., on Sunday last two soldiers came from the Bori Bunder station and after having gone about 25 paces from the premises of Messrs. Laidlaw Whiteaways and Co., again returned and stood at some distance where there was no light. The Ramosi then went and stood near the window where pieces of woollen goods etc., are exhibited. The soldiers then came up to the Ramosi and asked what he wanted and told witness to go away. He replied that he was on duty and could not go, whereupon the accused kicked and knocked the Ramosi down. Smashing a window the accused effected an entrance into the shop and removed the three pieces of cloth. Mr. J. M. Forster, manager of Messrs. Laidlaw and Whiteaway, who was taken the following morning to Colaba identified the property as belonging to his firm. The accused pleaded guilty, but denied having struck the accused. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MORE COTTON BLAZES IN BOMBAY.—On Tuesday evening, three more fires broke out in cotton bales at Colaba, but they were discovered in time and were put before disastrous results could follow. One of those fires was first noticed by Shaikh Abdul Ismail, a police ramoosee, in the fly cotton and pressed bales of hemp belonging to Messrs. Khimji Visram and Co., and stored in the Bombay Cotton Press at Sassoon Docks, Colaba. This fire was put out by the fire appliances belonging to the Press. The whole of the goods stored in the Press is estimated at about Rs. 1,96,000 and is insured with the London and Lancashire Company for Rs. 1,93,000. The damage already done to the property is estimated at Rs. 250. The cause of the fire could not yet be ascertained. About an hour after the discovery of this fire, there were other two conflagrations noticed in the David Sassoon Press at Colaba. One of them was in a stack of 140 bales in a godown of the Press. The stack was owned by Khimji Govindji. Those two fires were got under control by the servants of the Press. Mr. B. F. Pandey, the Manager of the godown, stated that he found two match-sticks at the bottom of the bales in the stack. However, the causes of those fires are yet not definitely known. There was no report made to the police of the occurrence of those fires, nor was the information of their outbreak given to the fire-brigades. The damage done by these two fires is nominal.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED.

THE forty-second annual meeting of shareholders of the Company was held yesterday in the Fort premises, Mr. W. F. Hamilton presiding. Mr. W. Knowles, the General Manager, read the notice convening the meeting. The directors' report stated :—

"Your Directors have the pleasure to present an audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending March 31st, 1906. The Board are pleased to be able to report that the amount of business done continues to show a steady increase. The turn-over during the year under review has been the largest for some years past, while it will be seen from the accounts that the working expenses have been somewhat reduced. Your Directors have, after mature consideration, decided to make considerable alteration in the interior arrangements of the Fort premises; under this scheme the head office will be removed to the Fort, and nearly the whole of the building will be utilized for the Company's business. The show-rooms will be extended and made more attractive, and your Directors are confident that very substantial progress will be the result. The stock has been very carefully taken, and reported to be in excellent condition by the General Manager. The Company's buildings and stock have been insured for a sum of Rs. 12,35,000. The profit and loss account shows a balance of Rs. 84,786-3-8 which your Directors propose to apportion as follows :—Dividend of Rs. 35 per share Rs. 70,000 ; Depreciation of Plant Rs. 5,000 ; Carried forward Rs. 9,786 3-8. Mr. Stringfellow has been elected a member of the Board in place of the late Mr. Smetham, and you will be asked to confirm this appointment. Mr. Stringfellow is his appointment is confirmed, will retire by rotation, but is eligible for re-election."

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the shareholders would have noticed from the report a steady increase of business. This was a very satisfactory feature, in view especially of the fact, that the Company's competitors were becoming more and more numerous, and it was becoming increasingly difficult to obtain remunerative prices. Every effort was being made to push the Company's business in all directions, and still better results were hoped for in the current year. The actual difference was small, but when taken in relation with the profit earned, a substantial economy would appear to have been effected. Taken in detail, the only items on the debit side of the profit and loss account, which showed any substantial increase, were the medical fees, and the advertising and printing expenses. The former was due to a great deal of sickness among the European staff, and the latter chiefly, to an increased output of circulars, catalogues, and so forth. The book-debts were slightly in excess of those shown last year, but they had all been carefully scrutinized, and doubtful ones eliminated. The value of stock on hand had shown a steady tendency to decrease for the last few years, pointing to an improvement in stock-keeping. The stock had again been very carefully taken. The shareholders would also see that their stocks were turned over more rapidly. In pursuance of their plan to concentrate business in the Fort, the board had decided to apply the whole of the Fort building to business. New show-rooms would be opened and fitted up to display the large stock in an attractive manner. The board of directors were more than ever convinced of the soundness of the principle of bringing the business together in the Fort, which was the centre of commercial activity in Bombay. In conclusion, the chairman said that he had much pleasure in testifying to the admirable work done by the staff, to whose energy and zealous discharge of duties much of the success of the year's operations was due.

Mr. W. Garret seconded the proposition for the adoption of the report, and it was carried.

It was next resolved that a dividend of Rs. 25 per share be declared. The appointment of Mr. H. P. Stringfellow as a Director of the Company was confirmed and he was re-elected a director of the Company. Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., and Messrs. Cornforth and Mistri were elected Auditors.

Mr. A. J. Curseji moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and expressed his satisfaction at the successful way in which the business of the Company had been conducted. The motion was agreed to.

A BELATED PROTEST.

So much time has elapsed since Mr. Bharucha delivered his admirable speech to the members of the Bombay Native Stock and Share Brokers Association that many of our readers will consider it a thing of the past. We are, however, asked to publish the following communication :—

The following numerously signed protest has been forwarded to use with reference to the speech delivered on the 9th May by Mr. Barocha at the Share and Stock Exchange.

We the undersigned certified brokers of the Share and Stock Exchange, Bombay, hereby declare that we have no sympathy with, and entirely dissociate ourselves from, the speech made by Mr. Shahpurji Burjorji Barocha, as President of the Association, at its last annual meeting held on 9th May, in which he expressed his own personal views, because our Association has never sanctioned the expression of any opinion on political matters or any other matter which has no connection with our business. Therefore all of us express our strong disapproval of the speech. The signatures are as follows :—

Dharshi Amarchand, Jhaverchand Pramanand Jamnadas Khushaldas, Jeram Giga, Kaparchand Pragji, Haridas Mulji, Vallabhdas Hamraj, Jamnadas Amarchand, Fulchand Velji, Chunilal Viroband Purshotam Pranvallabh, Vadilal Sarabhai, Bapalal Sarabhai, Bhagvandas Jamnadas, Sunderji Amarchand, Jethabhai Gulabchand, Nanji Jethabhai, Jadavji Pramanandass, Kapurchand Devchand, Jhaverchand Inderji, Loiji Bhimji, Popatlal Hemchand, Nimchand Luldoobhai, Vemilal Gulabdas, Wadilal, Pranamchand, Pramanand Makanji Vadilal Girdharlal, Lalji Dayal, Motichand Damji, Varjivandas Tribhovandas, Morarji Harakchand, Khimji Haridas, Hirchand Vasanji, Manilal Mohanlal, Motichand Kapurchand, Harjivandas Nemidas, Devkaran Bhagwan Chatrabhuj Mulchand, Sunderji Mohonji, Jagabhai Maganlal, Devidas Amarchand, Manilal Purshotam, Devkaran Premji, Andarji Jaitha, Jethalal Ramji, S. T. Dalal, Dharshi Nanji, Devidas Madanji, Vallabhdas Khushlal, Devidas Virji, Sunderji Uttamchand, Jamnadas Talakchand, Odhavji Bhimji, Rangildas Jamnadas, Icharam Harivallabhdas, Zaver Damodar Muni, Liladhar Pragji, Premji Dharamshi, Premji Abhechand, Devji Ladha, Purshotamdas Karsandas, Devechand Kachara, Nemidas Dharambsi, Dharshi Mohonji, Devchand Joram Kothr, Vamanrao Nana Moroba, Premji Kachara, Kalidas Vanravandas, Maneklal Gordhandas, Chandulal N. Jagirdar, and Kalliandas Ravji Darbar.

HIGH COURT.—June 21.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice BEAMAN.

Appeal for dismissal under Rule 790.
1423—Thakuredas and Co—Mahomedbhai Nensey Khairaj and other vs Fatmabai Widow and others—Payne and Co

Long Causes.
199-00—Edgelow G Wand Co—Haji Mahomed Mebdimalik Tojjar vs Arthur David Sassoon and others—Wadia G and Co—Part Heard
256-93—Edgelow G W and Co—The Same vs Sir E E A Sassoon Baronet and others—Wadia G and Co—P F
432-05—Jehangir and S—Ashidbai widow vs Abdulla Haji Mahomed and others—Thakurdas and Co—and, Part Heard
286-61—Khumperao S and L—Nensey Khairaz and Co vs Sophia Schhompp—Balkrishna and M—Part heard
852-05—Manshukilal J and H—Bai Gangabai widow and others vs The New East India Press Co—Ld and others—Hiralal D and Pestonji R and K—P F
688-05—Payne and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed vs Noor Mahomed and Co—Thakurdas and Co—and Wadia G and Co—and in person
453-04—Hiralal D—Musa Yacub vs Manilal Ajitral—Bhalshanker K and G—P F
560-05—K J Bilimoria—Lalji Ratnji vs Surshingh Mathuradas and others—Madhawji and K and Hiralal and D and Mulla and M—P F

Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE SCOTT.
Summary Suit for hearing in Chambers
137-06—Bicknell—M and R—Indrasing Jasraj and another vs Beharilal Tullockchand and others
828-05—Khunderao S and L—Ranchordas Tribhowandas Mody vs Rustomjee Ardasur Pochkhana Walla and others

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes
212-06—Kahga and P—Jeejeebhoy R Billimoria vs De Edinjee Nusserwanjee Cariglio L and O
227-06—Chitnis M and W—Krishnarao Bhaskerji Relo vs Khoobchand Naresdas—Ardeshir—H D and Co
E F Nicholson—In the matter of Land acquisition act I of 1894—Cause in the matter of Government and Heokaran Nanjee—Sorabji and J—Part heard by Justice Tyabjee
For further directions and Costs on Commissioners's and Assistant Commissioner's Reports
635-04—Payne and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed Hajee Mahomed vs Aishabad widow and others—Bicknell M and R
7-05—Captain and V—Hajee Ismal, Hajee Hashan vs Messrs Hossein Allana and others
89-02—Tyabjee—D and Co—Fatmabai widow vs Salley Mahomed Jafferbhai and others—Bicknell M and R—T and Co—L and Co
781-03—Diddhit D and S—Hardeoraun Nanabhai Haridas and another vs Oochhooram Nanbhoy—R and B
690-03—In person—N H and Co—Hartdas Ranjee and another vs Pranchal widow and others—Little and Co
For hearing objections to Commissioners Report
21-02—Sotabjee and J—Morarjee Mohanjee vs Dharamsey Shankerjee and other—Little and Co
628-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Dhunjibhoy B Petit vs Haridas Bhimji—Thakurdas and Co
721-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Moor Akbarali Valad Sirdar Moor Abdulali vs Meer Awanali and others—Ardeshir H D and Co
470-05—Thakurdas and Co—Jugmohondas Jekisondas vs Monguldas Vithaldas and others—Tyabji and Co
154-05—Pestonji R and Co—Rattonbai vs Dhanjishaw Ardesir Bolton and others—Jehangir and S and Pestonjee R and K
199-05—Payne and Co—Abdeally Kaderbhai and another vs Pestanji Dadabhoy Bhandari and others—Mulla and M and In person

INOCULATION IN MILLS.

The following letters have been forwarded to us respecting plague inoculation in certain mills at Nagpur and Hubli and form a valuable addition to what has already been written on the subject as affecting Bombay.

The Empress Mills, the Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd.,
Nagpur, 3rd May 1906.

To the Health Officer, Municipal Committee, Nagpur.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your favour of 2nd instant, I regret I am not prepared to answer your questions on the basis of any definite statistics. I can only give you my impressions.

1. I have not observed any difference in the health of the inoculated and the uninoculated persons.
2. During the plague season, which may be said to be now over, we had 1,119 persons inoculated of whom 5 are reported dead. You will see from the accompanying account of these deaths, that at least 2 of them must have had germs of plague before they were inoculated. Among the uninoculated numbering 2,665 there were 179 deaths reported.
3. I believe previous inoculation certainly had a beneficial effect, but I have no data to give you on the point.
4. Unless a very careful enquiry be made, it is difficult to answer this question.
5. I have invariably found that inoculation with Haffkine's vaccine has had a very beneficial effect in reducing the severity and mortality from plague. There have been cases of abcesses and consequent illness in a few cases in former inoculations; and three in the last inoculation. One suffered from diarrhœa for a week.

But the last inoculation shows a marked improvement and its results remarkably good. I am unable to say how long the immunity conferred by inoculation lasts.

An exhaustive enquiry, which I regret, I am not at present prepared to undertake, is necessary. I can place at your disposal the register of inoculations, and if you or Government will investigate thoroughly the circumstances attending each inoculation, I will try to give such help as I can. Unless such an enquiry be made, the answers to your questions cannot be considered quite satisfactory.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) BAZONJI DADABHOY,
Manager.

(Four deaths among inoculated persons are recorded)

The Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.
Hubli, 21st May 1906.

Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co. Ltd., Secretaries & Managers, Bombay.

Dear Sirs,—Inoculation of our Mill hands, for Plague, was started in 1898 when the disease was particulary bad in this district, and has been continued, at intervals, as required up to-date.

At the start a considerable amount of persuasion was necessary before the hands would allow themselves to be inoculated and for much of this persuasion we are under a very deep debt of gratitude to the late Dr. Cardoz who did all in his power to point out the protection likely to be obtained and to induce all sorts and conditions of people to come forward for inoculation.

Mr. Narayen Annapa Sirur, also did much good work in this respect and, by precept and example, induced many of the work people to be inoculated as did many of the other Mill Officials.

For the first three years, viz, 1898, 1899 & 1900, fully 80 per cent. of our employes submitted themselves for inoculation each year and we paid them full wages for any time they might be absent from their work owing to the temporary after-effects such as fever, sore arm, etc.

As this generosity was frequently abused we took the average time each person had been absent, on this score and found it to be from 2 to 3 days.

Thereafter we arranged for most of the Mill workers being inoculated Friday afternoons so that they should be fit for, and return to, their work on Monday and in such cases no reduction was made in an employe's pay. In cases where people absented themselves for a longer period they were only paid wages for the day (Saturday) succeeding inoculation and a marked improvement was soon apparent in our attendance.

During the past two years Hubli has not suffered very badly from the ravages of Plague and the people seem to have grown somewhat careless regarding inoculation, having probably forgotten the days when the population of Hubli was reduced from about 60,000 to between 20 to 25,000 and even on these reduced figures Plague was carrying off over 100 victims per day.

From the 1st September to 31st December 1905 over 1,100 people were inoculated within our Mill compound, mostly Mill employes and I am not aware of any of them having died from Plague although one or two plague cases have been reported amongst them.

In conclusion, I can only say that we are quite satisfied that Inoculation for Plague has been of immense service both to the Mill employes and the Mill-owners during the past eight years.

From my experience here I think the Bombay Millowners might try inoculation without fear of trouble on the part of their hands if they pave the way carefully before hand by getting a few leaders in whom the rank and file have confidence, to talk the matter over with the men before they themselves get inoculated in the Mill Compound before their fellow workers, thereby practically demonstrating their belief in the protection afforded against Plague by inoculation.—Yours faithfully.

(Sd) JAS. E. MCARTHUR,
Secretary.

WHAT A SCRATCH DID.

BREAD-WINNER'S POISONED FOOT: ZAM-BUK TO THE RESCUE.

The danger of poison or disease entering a small abrasion of the skin is illustrated in the experience of Mr. Frobisher, of the Leads tramways permanent way staff. To a reporter who called at his home. No, 11 Cardwell's Yard, Chatham Street, West Street, Leeds, Mr. Frobisher gave some interesting evidence of Zam-Buk's healing powers.

"A few weeks ago" said he, "I had a sort of irritation just above my left ankle, I scratched the place till I broke the skin, and my sock made the place very sore. The dye got in, and soon the ankle was greatly inflamed, swollen. and painful. It was impossible for me to lift or even move my foot. I had to stay away from work, and sit in a chair all day long with my leg resting straight out before me, From ankle to toes was one great swelling puffed, tender, and discoloured.

"Every day my foot grew worse, until I could scarcely bear to touch it. The pain seemed to run right through me. We tried ointments, embrocations, and plastors, but nothing did it any good. At last, I happened to think about Zam-Buk. A few applications of this balm had a most soothing effect, and in a few days the irritation had quite died away, and the swelling was far reduced that I got back to my work, Now, not only has the festering been ended, but the sore has completely healed".

Guard against complications from injuries or small sores by keeping Zam-Buk handy, It is soothing, antiseptic, and healing.

All chemists and medicine vendors sell Zam-Buk at Re 1/ and Rs 2/4 per box, or it may be had post paid and packed free from the Zam-Buk Co's Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta on receipt of prices:—Re 1/2 and Rs 2/8 per box.

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Write address clearly.
"Bombay Gazette" 21th June, 1906.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES,

ALTHOUGH the great charm of the platinum process in its ordinary form, lies in its simplicity, yet there are numerous modifications possible in working it. The first thing the beginner with platinum will want to know is how to get soft prints from harsh negatives, and plucky ones from flat negatives. To increase contrast, over-print and dilute the developer. In extreme cases you may print till the paper is almost black, and then develop with plain water, used almost at boiling point. The colour of the image by this method will be brown, as the rule with platinum is—"the warmer the developer, the warmer the tone." In taking advantage of this peculiarity, you must remember that here, just as in plate development, a warm developer is more energetic than a cold one, and that therefore you must slightly underprint your picture if you are going to use your oxalate solution warm so as to secure a warm black tone. But to return to the subject of contrast. To decrease contrast and get soft pictures from harsh negatives, do not over-print, but use developer at full strength and hot. In this case also, of course, the colour of the print will not be pure black. When a print has been developed with plain water, whether hot or cold, the acid clearing baths should be used warm, as the iron is thereby removed more effectually. Of course, these little tricks of tinkering with the developer may be employed to counteract accidental under or over printing; but there will always be either an increase or a decreare of the normal amount of contrast. In fact, the beginner will do well not to attempt any modification for a time, until he has got accustomed to the process, and should confine himself to securing with cold developer, a good black tone on prints from negatives suited to the process.

When the simpler forms of modfication have been mastered, the amateur should certainly try the glycerine development method, by which almost any amount of control desired can be exercised over the print. The process consists in applying glycerine to the printed paper, so that the developer can be applied to just those parts, and those only, at which it is required. In practice it is best to have four saucers, one containing pure glycerine, the second glycerine mixed with a small proportion of developer, the third equal parts of glycerine and developer, and the fourth developer by itself. A separate brush, not metal-bound, will be required for use with each of these solutions. The print may be supported on a sheet of glass which has been lightly smeared with glycerine, and the face of the print is then covered with a thin even coating of glycerine, any excess of which should be gently blotted off. Development can then be commenced with the solution weakest in developer, and it is obviously easy to omit such parts as are not required to appear in the finished picture. Where extra depth is wanted it can easily be obtained by the use of the stronger solutions. After each application of the developer, the print must be gently blotted with a fresh bit of blotting-paper. Needless to say, every operation must be conducted with the utmost care and lightness as it is very easy to abrade the surface of the paper. The process takes time, if the best results are to be secured, and it is advisable to take plenty of time and care over it, as the results are worth it, inasmuch as excellent results may often be obtained from a negative from which a straight print would be useless. Clearing and washing are of course carried out in the usual way. Give plenty of time in the acid baths.

The profile portrait which, when seen on the focussing screen, often looks so attractive, is nearly always surely disappointing when attempted by the novice. This, as often as not, is due to the illumination being too flat. Dealing with the subjects of lighting profiles, Mr. John Bartlett, in the course of a communication to the Philadelphia Photographic Society, says, that the light should be introduced rather behind the head, so as to throw the boundaries of the front of the forehead, eyes, cheek, nose, and chin into half-tone. The principal light will then be on the upper parts of the temple, cheek-bone, and ear, and the principal shadows under the hair upon the cheek and temple and under the eyebrow close to the nose. The whole of the front of the iris of the eye will be light, except under the eye-lashes. The pupil of the eye will be scarcely visible, but the eyeball will appear darkest where the pupil is supposed to be. With a light background, a beautiful relief will be given to the head, especially if the background is kept at a considerable distance from the head so as to secure

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1906.

SANITATION IN BOMBAY.

THE annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay teems with evidence of work well done by the Sanitary officers of the Presidency. It shows the progress made in municipal and rural sanitation, not that very much that is new in this direction has to be recorded, owing to the impoverished condition of many districts, but it is nevertheless a fact that upwards of sixty-eight lakhs of rupees have been devoted by mofussil municipalities and local boards to the improvement of water-supply, drainage and conservancy. In this respect the incidence of taxation has increased for Rs. 1-10-7 to Rs. 1-11-6 per head of the population and the incidence of income from Rs. 2-3-10 to Rs. 3-1-0. The ravages of plague embarrassed the financial position of most municipalities and for want of funds many urgent schemes of water supply and drainage have not been carried out. The Bombay Village Sanitation Act was introduced into 234 villages up to the end of the year, but no new schemes of water supply or drainage have been added during the year, while the fact that drainage is only partial, the water-supplies are not exclusively used and that plague is still very much in evidence seriously infair the usefulness of the statistics. On the subject of plague the report has an instructive chapter. From that disease during 1905, 71,363 deaths occurred—a decrease on the year of 152,594. This astonishing abatement of plague was shared by all the districts and by most collectorates, with the exception of Thana, Ratnagiri, Kanara, Karachi and of three other collectorates in Sind, in which the incidence was trifling. Collectorates, which in past years were most sorely stricken, last year enjoyed the greatest immunity and throughout the Presidency the mortality from plague fell from 12·12 per mille to 3·86. In the Presidency proper all collectorates were affected, while in Sind, Thar and Parkar was quite free from plague and in the remaining collectorates, with the exception of Karachi, the incidence was light.

Although the incidence of plague was so much lighter in the year reported upon, there appeared to be no diminution as regards virulence for the average case mortality was 75 per cent. No attempt is made to explain the phenomenon, but it is recorded that the use of prophylactic serum was extended during the year and voluntary evacuation of infected localities continued as in previous years, but neither of these measures is considered as in any but a slight degree contributory to the general subsidence of plague. The believers in the prophylactic will scarcely appreciate this statement any more than they will one which follows it, that during the first ten months of the year 176 deaths from plague occurred among persons inoculated with prophylactic serum. On the other hand, it is recorded that in the last two quarters of the year, exclusive of Native States, 27,242 persons were inoculated and among these only five cases of plague occurred and in each case the disease developed soon after inoculation. Of these four proved fatal and one completely recovered. The mortality from plague being less than one-third of that in the preceding year, the effect on the general death-rate was much less evident, but still considerable in Khandesh, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar. Out of 63 towns, 52 were more or less affected by plague. In Yeola and Belgaum cantonments plague was the cause of more than half the total mortality while in the towns of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Hubli, Broach, Borsad, Kapadvanj, Gogho, Ahmedabad, Karachi and Jacobabad it greatly helped to raise the general death-rate. Another great cause of mortality is "respiratory diseases," though the year showed a decrease in the previous twelve-months. The highest rates of deaths from this cause was 12·19 in Bombay City, Kaira and Surat coming next in order while the lowest was recorded in Upper Sind Frontier, Larkhada and Thar and Parkar. The mortality from respiratory diseases was the highest in Guzarat Registration district and lowest in Sind. The Western Registration District recorded a ratio of 4·08, the Central 2·71, and the Southern 2·08.

As an appendix to the report is the record of work performed by the department of the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay. During the year the Health Officer and his assistants inspected 14,197 vessels of all sorts with 838,953 crew and passengers—a decrease of vessels but no increase of persons. On 52 vessels cases of infectious disease had occurred and 325 persons, among whom cases of small-pox were found, were vaccinated. The clothing and bedding of no less than 99,376 persons were disinfected. At the outward and inward inspections and on board vessels lying in harbour or docks 27 cases of plague, one of cholera, 386 cases of small-pox, eight of measles, 46 of chicken-pox and 21 of jigger were detected—cases which might have carried infection throughout the country but for the vigilance of the officers of the Department. On the subject of the Red Sea Pilgrim traffic it is recorded that between October 10, and December 31, 1905, nineteen vessels sailed for Jeddah with 15,118 pilgrims after the completion of five days' segregation and these added to the batches included in the official year, but really belonging to the previous pilgrim season, made a total of 19,232. As a special report on the pilgrim traffic for the season 1905-6 is now before Government, the details therein contained in connection with the traffic are not included in this report. The annual report of the Sanitary Board for the Bombay Presidency is also given as an appendix. From it we learn that the Board has given much attention to the question of financial and technical assistance to be rendered to municipalities to stimulate progress on sanitary works and provide for the additional establishment required for the purpose. Certain recommendations on the subject were submitted to Government, but what they were and what was the result of this submission to Government we are not yet told. The report shows however that in various places works were in contemplation, or in course of construction, both with regard to drainage and water-supply—several of them presenting problems of no small difficulty, but problems which doubtless will have been overcome by the time the next report arrives.

AN IMPORTANT CROP.

IT occasionally happens that a discovery is made, attended with much success only to be discovered later as something which has long been known. This is what happened a few years ago with "sorghum vulgare" or, in plainer language, the great millet of India which is the subject of a very thorough volume in the Agricultural Ledger series issued by the Government of India. An effort was made to acclimatise freshly imported stock from Australia and America when it was extolled as a valuable addition to the fodder plants, regardless of the fact that the same grass is an abundant wild plant in India Sir George Watt, C.I.E, is the author of the brochure and he has been at pains to make his study of the subject in hand as complete as possible. Its history takes one back to, it is hard to say where, but certainly to the days of Pliny. But its history is of far less importance than its use to-day, although it is interesting to note that in the Ain-i-Akbari, the Administration Report of the Emperor Akbar, for the year 1590, its price is quoted in a list of autumn grains and in a further passage it is remarked "Jewary and Bajera are the grains chiefly cultivated in the Subah of Guzerat" while in relation to Khandesh it was written "Jowari is chiefly cultivated, of which in some places there are three corps a year and its stalk is so delicate and pleasant to the taste that it is regarded in the light of a fruit." Glancing at the side headings, with which the Agricultural Ledger is replete, one would think that Jowari is useful for almost every purpose from clothes brushes up to sugar, cereal food and fodder for animals, but the enquiring mind soon finds that many of the things are possible but impracticable. As an article of food it ranks high with the labouring classes of India who regard it as the most wholesome of cereals and it is used in many forms. From the Agricultural Satistics of the Government of India from 1898 to 1902, it is seen that during those five years the crop occupied approximately twenty-two million acres in British India and a total, including the land in Native States, of some twenty-five millions, and it is estimated, at a low figure, that each acre yields about six maunds. In Bombay and Sind cereals occupy from 70 to 75 per cent. of the cultivated area and of this from 27 to 29 per cent. is under Juari. The chief districts showing a high per centage are: Sholapur (73), Bijapur (51), Sukkur (41), Belgaum (38), Poona (35), Upper Sind (34), Satara and Broach, 32 each, while the low lying districts of Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Kanara have practically no land under the crop which is most useful in uplands which are not under irrigation. Mr. Mollison, the famous agriculturist, observes, no other crops can compare with the sorghums in yielding a heavy weight of green fodder of food quality. Its use in the manufacture of sugar is still somewhat doubtful, but its utility in spirit making has long been known. Altogether but about half the crop grown in India is exported so that it is seen juari is grown primarily to meet the food necessities of the people. It is impossible, therefore, not to smile slightly at the enthusiastic attempt to introduce sorghum into India from which, possibly, it was first procured.

THE BURDEN OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

ALTHOUGH India for the present is not likely to be affected seriously, yet looking forward, one sees a time when it will be necessary to face the heavy burden which grows with the expansion of local Government. In England it has so increased as to be a serious menace to the prosperity of many classes and in the near future some means of relief will have to be devised. Nothing has been more alarming to the British rate-payer of late than the manner in which the education rate has been increasing year by year. The Act of 1902 was immediately followed by a great advance in the cost of education all over the country and if the Bill which is now being so fiercely debated by the religious bodies should become law, there is every reason to anticipate a still further increase of expenditure. Education heads the list which accounts for the increase in taxation, but every other item shows some increase. To-day it costs about sixty per cent. more to keep a pauper than it did twenty years ago. This may well be classed with others as wasteful expenditure in necessary directions, but there is every evidence to show that equally wasteful expenditure is being made in totally unnecessary directions. The growth of municipal trading is likely to give rise to trouble sooner or later. In some towns municipal trading is carried on more extensively than in others, and there is reason to believe that in many instances not only does it result in convenience and comfort to the public, but, beyond that, yields an actual profit. At the same time if the ratepayers only understood municipal finance more clearly there would be many more unpleasant questions asked. How much truth there is in the assertions that profits, said to be earned, for example, by municipal trams, are earned because the borough improvement rate is debited with the cost of road-widening and corner-rounding, we cannot say. But that there is a good deal of intentional or unintentional juggling in public finance must be apparent to everyone. Local Government is one of the admirable theories which prove expensive when put into practice. There is a pleasure in conceiving and carrying out large schemes which siezes the chosen of the people but the burden of taxation cannot go on increasing indefinitely and the loss London has sustained by several large industries being driven out by the ever rising rates should act as a warning that it is time to draw the line, a very hard and fast line, to check the present day extravagance.

SIR FRANCIS Younghusband left Simla on Tuesday to take up his appointment of Resident in Kashmir.

THE continuance of plague in Seistan seems likely to affect prejudicially the trade by the Nushki route with Eastern Persia, It is hoped, however, that the epidemic may die down as the great heat of the summer has now fully set in.

A GOVERNMENT notification in the "Ceylon Gazette" states that His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of "The Ceylon Mounted Iofantry" being in future designated "The Ceylon Mounted Rifles."

NEWS from Chakdara states that Mian Gul and the recalcitrant Dir Khans have made a public submission to Badshah Khan, the Khan of Dir, and have acknowledged him as their chief, the forces which were marching against the Dir State dispersing to their homes.

THE Secretary of State for India has selected Mr. H. Y. Langhorne for the appointment of Head Master of the Central Model School, Lahore. Mr. Langhorne is expected to join his appointment on the re-opening of the institution after the annual summer vacation.

OPIUM being now a topic of political discussion, it is interesting to note in passing that India's opium revenue for the first quarter of the current financial year amounts to Rs. 1,73,10,700, compared with Rs. 1,54,50,000 in the Budget estimate for the three months, a gain upon expectation of Rs. 18,60,700.

FOR the last five years the Civil Veterinary Department has been experimenting in zebrule-breeding on behalf of the Military authorities. A few days ago, however, in the Hissar farm, the zebrule-breeding mare foaled a chestnut filly with zebra marking on the face, neck, body, and leg.

THE north part of the main cone of Vesuvius is continuing to fall in, causing explosions and slight eruptions of ashes, which are descending as far away as Capri and Sorrento. The ex-Empress Eugenie, leaving Naples and passing through Portici and Resina, ascended to the observatory to witness the phenomenon.

THE following is the probable tour programme of His Honour Sir James La Touche during July and August: Leave Naini Tal, 16th July; visit Bareilly, 17th and 18th; Agra, 19th to 21st; Jhansi, 22nd to 24th; Banda, 25th; Allahabad, 26th to 28th; Benares, 29th and 30th; Lucknow, 31st to 3rd August; and return to Naini Tal on the 4th August.

Mr. KING, joint second secretary to the Post Office, in giving evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the grievances of postal servants, stated that it was difficult to get officers to retire at the age of 60, because when they became so old they seemed to regard the Post Office as their home, and they did not care to leave it.

"ONE of the most healthy signs recently noticed in the London tea market," Messrs. Gow, Wilson and Stanton write "has been the better demand for good useful liquoring teas, a demand which has been more pronounced since the duty was reduced. Should this improved condition at Home find its echo in the production of better class tea and the avoidance of course pluckings in India, material benefit to the Industry may result."

NOTHING is yet definitely settled about the departure to Kabul of the deputation of the Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore. The position is that a deputation has asked permission from the Amir to approach His Highness with a view to invite further help for the building fund of the Islamia College in Lahore and to request an advance of ten years' allowance but everything depends on the Amirs permission.

THE "Ceylon Observer" publishes the following special telegram dated London, the 13th instant:—"The Tea Cess Resolution has been passed by the Tea and Produce Committee of the Ceylon Association. It will now be proposed at the Annual Meeting of the Ceylon Association by Mr. H. K. Rutherford on the 18th instant." Our contemporary adds:—"We presume the above refers to a Resolution, of which the terms are now on their way to us, and not to a confirmation of the three Cess Resolutions passed on the 30th April."

WE have from time to time drawn attention to the Giri Fishing Club, pointing out how good is the sport to be got on the river and how easily accessible the best reaches are from Solon. At the annual meeting held in Simla last week, the Hon'ble Mr. Erle Richards presiding, it was stated that the accounts showed a much more satisfactory state of things than had previously existed and that the Club is now in a sound financial position. More members are, however, required, and those who know the river should do their best to recruit supporters from among the keen anglers of Upper India. The sport during the last two years has not been as good as usual owing to abnormally late winter floods, but the Giri is believed to be well-stocked with fish, and there is every expectation that this autumn and next spring catches will be made well up to the fine average of former years. The best fish reported this spring scaled 34lb. The Viceroy has become Patron of the Club, and it is hoped that the Maharaja of Nabaa will accept the office of Vice-Patron.

IT seems rather extraordinary that India with its great forestareas should have to import railway sleepers, especially as deodar is an excellent wood under the varying conditions of climate obtaining in this country. But with the building of new lines and the doubling of others the demand has outstripped the local supply, and the Railway Board have turned to Australia in the first place in the hope that an import trade may be established with the Commonwealth. Mr. J. Adam, Executive Engineer, was sent by Government to Australia in 1904, and he has already submitted a preliminary report on the production of wood for sleeper purposes in the Eastern States. A more complete report is expected embracing information relating to the Western States. We hear also that private enterprise has been directed towards Formosa, which has enormous forests, but it is not yet known whether the exploitation of these would be practicable. There are the Andaman Islands, too, nearer at hand, which might possibly furnish a large supply of sleepers from tree that are at present not utilized for any purpose.

ADMIRAL TOGO.

A Japanese Estimate of the Great Seaman.

[BY SATORI KATO.]

We give below an anniversary study of the famous admiral by his compatriot, Mr. Satori Kato, editor of the Japanese edition of the "Anglo-Japanese Gazette." Mr. Kato's article was written in English, and is printed from his manuscript without alteration. It will be seen that he contradicts the rumour that Admiral Togo was about to visit England :—

Admiral Togo has been reported broadcast to visit England this year. For what? No sane Japanese could tell a reason for that. The post bellum expenditure to the Japanese nation is so immense that there was no ground, I can ascertain, for such a report from the beginning. It was purely an invention. The future of the Far East is still unsettled. The presence of a formidable fleet in those waters is inevitable. From a statesman's point of view Japan must be prepared for another eventuality—even after her struggle a year or two ago. But the British public may desire to be informed of Togo as he really is.

That epoch-making signal on duty by the great British admiral gave an inspiring effect to the very soul of the Japanese Navy. After a century since Trafalgar, Admiral Togo has adhered to the principle of Admiral Nelson, whom every Japanese adores. Nelson is never dead.

Powerful steam propellers and most destructive torpedo appliances, have supplanted the wind and sail vessels of the days off Cadiz, and the routine of the tractics may have technically differed from one another, but the destiny of a nation was settled by those eventful days of May 27th and 28th, 1905, as it was on October 21st, 1805.

The name of Togo became a household word throughout the world, but we all know of him as a quiet, self-restrained man of deeds, whose custom was never to exalt himself but his fellow-officers and men. The Order of Merit was conferred on him by the King-Emperor Edward, but, nevertheless, the Emperor of Japan has not yet given him an honour of decoration, nor of creating him to a peerage, and neither has the nation presented him with a fortune. After his triumphant return to Japan he was reluctantly made the recipient of many tokens of appreciation from individual parties. He made it a custom to distribute those gifts among his subordinates, and practically retained none for himself. It was however, Togo who proposed to reward the subordinates first for their successes during the memorable days of fifteen months. There were many brave men and conquerors in the annals of human history, but to Togo is reserved the distinction of being the only man who hesitated to be over-estimated by the populace and to accept the honours which are so deserving.

A KAGOSHIMA MAN.

Heihachino Togo was born about Christmas time in the year 1848, at Kagoshima, in the province of Satsuma. The great Saigo, the statesman Okubo, Field-Marshal Oyama, and General Kuroki also were born in the same small lane where Togo came to his existence.

To the Western mind it is a problem why the men from this tiny street of Kagoshima, called Kajiyamachi, should become the commanding figures of the welfare of New Japan. But so it was.

A typical Kagoshima man is not the mathematician, he is not, as a rule, anxious to devote himself to complicated machineries, but he possesses that certain inimitable quality in the Island Empire which always leads to success. He is no champion orator. Everything was done gingerly, and the less said the more achieved. Among the departmental chiefs in the Japanese Government the Kagoshima men are indeed paramount, which is due solely to their dignified silence and approval of or rather submittance to the proper counsels of their subordinates.

Togo says he did not fight, but his men. Just on the eve of the memorable May 27th last Togo's staff officers were in consultation to meet the gallant fleet from the Baltic, and his chief staff officer, Captain Kato, began to say that to-day's battle shall be principally conducted by his colleague, Captain Akiyama, and himself. Thus we shall expect our successors to operate in the engagements of the future should we have met our fate. Captain Kato thereupon suggested every important officer to his proper quarter in safety on board the flagship Mikasa. At length Admiral Togo was approached, and suggestions were made to him to take his safety in the conning-tower. To this Togo replied. You do astound me! I am older than you, you have a future before you. If you are killed, do you know what will become of the future of the Japanese Navy? So Togo declined any safe position for himself, but exposed himself almost throughout to the dangers. The enemy's projectiles exploded all round the conningtower, in which one of the important staff officers, Commander Uyeta, was instantaneously killed. Had Togo acquiesced to the propositions submitted to him he would have met a similar fate.

TOGO'S MOTHER.

The European world seeks to discover the secret of training a man like Togo, who has made the destiny of Japan safe. It was his mother whose courage gave Togo his wonderful quality. When Togo was only 15 years old, in the middle of August, 1863, the British Fleet bombarded the very town of his birth, and one dark night the young men of Kagoshima, with two-handed swords, determined an assault on a British vessel. Togo's three brothers were among them, and his mother made a certain strengthening broth, and brought with her to the camp where the young men of determination were quartered, and beseeched them to ingest it before executing such a desperate venture. Notwithstanding the scheme was not carried out, owing to unforeseen circumstances, but his mother's attitude towards them in encouraging and succouring them at the critical moment of their lives was an example ever to be remembered.

Togo's early training for his calling in England had a remarkable effect on his future career. When Japan was not extensively known to the people here save the fact that there was a British expedition sent to Kagoshima, and Togo made little progress in the acquirement of the English language, and naturally could not participate beyond a certain degree in the drawing-room parties of English life. Indeed, I should say these fashionable receptions are not always edifying to a man whose aim is so momentous for the welfare of his country. Togo pursued, contrary to general belief, an exceedingly solitary life on board the training-ship Worcester, but he came to this country to acquire knowledge in the workings of the British Navy, which was then much besought by the Japanese people.

Togo made himself not merely an instrument of mechanism, but he trained himself up to become a commanding officer. Indeed, under whose command was the triumph of the Japanese Navy shown in the battle of the Sea of Japan but Togo's? He is the last man to assume such a title as the Nelson of Japan. This was spontaneously conferred upon him by his admirers all over the globe.

When adequately employed, the spirit and discipline of British seamanship are the source of tuition to upbuild a new naval Power. The men are greater than the vessels.

For this reason Togo's success is principally due to the experience he gained while in this country. Through his success Japan has realised her indebtedness to England for the rise of an undying personage whose name will be associated with the world's history.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 5th May, amounted to Rs. 25,688, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 738. Total earnings from 1st January to 5th May, were Rs. 5,80,840, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,96,058.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 5th May, amounted to Rs. 6,154, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,808. Total earnings from 1st January to 5th May, were Rs. 86,627, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 13,163.

THE OUTLOOK ON THE RAND.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION TO BE ISSUED.

Deputation to the Premier.

WILD DEMANDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The Radicals' dissatisfaction with the Government's policy regarding the Chinese in the Rand culminated to-day in a deputation to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman representing 166 Commoners who demanded the stoppage of Chinese immigration and the deportation of the others.

Sir Henry, replying in general terms, said that if necessary the Government would issue a clearer repatriation proclamation. In any case they could not agree to the experiment being unduly prolonged.

THE BODMIN ELECTION CASE.

Mr. Justice Grantham Utters a Protest.

GOVERNMENT'S UNJUST TREATMENT.

JUDGES HOOTED.

Mr. Justice Grantham, delivering judgment at Bodmin in the Agar-Robartes bribery case, referred heatedly to the accusations regarding his partisanship in previous petitions which he declared were baseless. He complained of Government's unjust treatment in not having the charges cleared up. The Judges were hooted on leaving the Court.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

In response to a memorial signed by 300 Commoners Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman announced in the House of Commons that he would devote the 6th of July to a discussion of the Resolution in reference to the complaints of partisanship on the part of Mr. Justice Grantham.

THE ZULU RISING.

A Store Attacked.

ANOTHER BRITISH SUCCESS.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The Zulu rebels have attacked a store near Mapumulo at night, killed the owner and wounded two troopers. They also captured a convoy of seven wagons in the same district. A trooper was wounded and another is missing.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Sixty troopers from Mapumulo fought and dispersed five hundred rebels killing sixty.

MEMORIAL SERVICE TO MR. SEDDON.

Notable Tribute at St. Paul's.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The King and Prince of Wales were represented at an impressive memorial service to the late Mr. Seddon at St. Paul's Cathedral to-day. A large congregation was present including Lord Elgin, Mr. Lyttelton, Lord Carrington, Mr. Winston Churchill and the Agents General of the Colonies. Mr. Chamberlain was absent owing to an attack of gout.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS BY MR. MORLEY.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Mr. Morley, presenting the Asiatic Society's Gold medal to the Rev. Mr. Pope and the Public schools medal to a Rugby boy, paid a tribute to the Society's efforts to stimulate interest in and to extend the knowledge of India. Some of his political friends thought that though India, with its variety of people, could be treated similarly to England disregarding social usages and beliefs of India which were so superficially examined, it was unwise and it might be dangerous to forget these diversities. A mutual study of European thought and literature and Indian usages and beliefs must mutually be helpful and nothing but good could come of the endeavour to understand one another.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

Kent has beaten Hampshire by an innings and twelve runs.

Yorkshire has beaten Essex by nine wickets.

Warwickshire has beaten Derbyshire by an innings and sixteen runs.

Surrey has beaten Gloucestershire by an innings and 22 runs.

Notts has beaten Leicestershire by ten wickets at Leicester.

Cambridge has beaten Grace's eleven by an innings and 41 runs at the Crystal Palace.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Lord Brackley's cricket team has beaten the West Indians by two wickets.

The appended table shows the positions in the County Championship to June 19:—

Name	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Yorkshire	10	9	0	1	9
Surrey	13	9	1	3	8
Lancashire	8	6	1	1	5
Notts	8	4	2	2	2
Kent	7	4	2	1	2
Essex	7	3	2	2	1
Warwickshire	7	3	2	2	1
Somerset	3	1	1	1	0
Middlesex	5	3	3	0	—1
Gloucestershire	5	1	3	1	—2
Sussex	5	1	3	1	2
Worcestershire	4	0	2	2	2
Northamtonshire	7	1	5	1	4
Leicestershire	9	2	7	0	5
Hants	7	1	6	0	5
Derbyshire	8	1	7	0	6

PLAGUE PREVENTION IN BANGALORE.

Destruction of rats.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JUNE 19.

The Municipality of the Civil and Military Station, to-day, resolved to carry out a scheme of destruction of rats as a plague preventive measure, the fund for the same being appropriated from the plague grant. The work will be performed by the present plague staff.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE NORWEGIAN CORONATION.

Commencement of the Ceremonies.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

King Haakon and Queen Maud made their State entry into Trondhjein yesterday escorted by warships. They met the fishing fleet on the way, from whom they received an ovation.

RUSSIAN UNREST.

The Massacre at Bielostok.

Jewish accounts of the Bielostok massacre are gruesome in their details of the mutilations.

It was only the arrival of the Duma deputation which caused a cessation of the horrors.

The "Standard" understands that Sir E. Grey has telegraphed to Sir A. Nicolson asking for full information regarding Bielostock.

THE LATE BISHOP OF RANGOON.

A Handsome Bequest.

Rev. Dr. Strachan, formerly Bishop of Rangoon, has bequeathed four thousand pounds for educational charities in the Burma diocese.

H. M. S. MONTAGUE.

The Last Hope.

It is proposed to tow the floating dock from Bermuda temporarily to repair the battleship Montague if floated.

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.

Result of the Race.

The following is the result of the race for the Royal Hunt Cup at Ascot :—

Dinnefard 1
King Charles 2
Roseate Dawn 3

Twenty-two horses ran.

The race was won by three quarters of a length and one length separated the second and third horse.

Betting at start was 100 to 15 Dinneford, 100 to 15 King Charles, 100 to 14 Roseate Dawn.

THE ASCOT GOLD CUP.

"Great Scott" Scratched.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 20.

A cablegram was received in Poona to-day to the effect that "Great Scott" who is at present in Peter Purcell Gilpin's stable at Newmarket will not run for the Ascot Gold Cup to-morrow, but will be reserved for the Goodwood next month when he will be steered by Danny Maher Reason.

The reason why he has been scratched for the Ascot race is because "Pretty Polly" from the same stable is expected to stand the best chance.

INSPECTION OF EXPLOSIVES IN INDIA.

Annual Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

The report of Major Muspratt Williams, Chief Inspector of Explosives, shows that 237 inspections of magazines were made during the year ending 31st March 1906. The magazines were generally in good order and owners most willing to carry out recommendations. There was an interesting case of theft of 15lbs. of dynamite, 700 detonators and 250 coils of fuse reported from Messrs. Christien and Co's Magazine at Barakura. The thieves broke off padlocks, made systematic search for explosives as several burnt matches were discovered close to open barrels of gunpowder.

Major Williams personally visited the large bulk oil installations in Madras, Bombay, Karachi, Tuticorin, Calcutta, Chittagong and Rangoon. Some of these are much closer to each other and to buildings than would now be allowed. There were seven gunpowder accidents during the year resulting in the death of six persons, ten dynamite accidents resulting in six deaths, fifteen fireworks accidents resulting in thirteen deaths and twelve petroleum accidents with seven deaths.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 20.

There is to be a birthday parade here, on the 26th instant, of all the troops in the Garrison.

THE ADMIRAL AT TRINCOMALEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

COLOMBO, JUNE 16.

H. E. Rear-Admiral E. S. Poe arrived at Trincomalee on Wednesday from Kandy and makes an inspection of the Dockyard and Naval buildings. H. E. will probably remain at Trincomalee for ten days before coming back to Colombo in the "Hermes," due on the 29th instant.

MYSORE ADMINISTRATION.

Sweeping Changes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JUNE 19.

Mr. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, Deputy Secretary to the Mysore Government, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Venkatavard Iyengar as General Secretary. Three Assistant Commissioners have been appointed under the Secretaries. Other sweeping changes in the personnel of the administration of the State are also notified.

KING'S EVIDENCE.

Important Ruling at Calcutta.

THE POWER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 20.

An important case as affecting informers was determined here yesterday. There was a gang burglary in a village in Maubhum at the beginning of the year and one of the gang was tendered pardon by the Local Government and became King's Evidence. The Criminal Bench of the High Court held yesterday, that the Local Government could not tender conditional pardon and thus make evidence of an accomplice admissible against co-accused. Neither the Code of Criminal Procedure nor any other Statute or Act conferred such a power on a Local Government.

As several of the gang have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, their Lordships set aside the conviction and committed the case to the Sessions Court at Purulia for re-trial.

POLICEMAN'S SON IN TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 20.

The young man, Charles Edward Shuldhan, who, the other day, cheated a number of Calcutta tradesmen, by purchasing goods and promising to pay, if a man were sent to his house, was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday. It appears he is a son of a Police Inspector at Mooltan, who has fallen into bad company in Calcutta. The young man's father has been wired to by the Magistrate and the case adjourned.

GANG OF BURGLARS CAUGHT.

Smart Thieves in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 20.

Ten of a gang robbers who have recently been cutting holes in roofs in at least fourteen houses in Calcutta and the suburbs, and committing thefts, were yesterday committed by the Deputy Magistrate at Alipore to the Sessions Court for trial.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST LOAN.

Forty-nine Lakhs Called.

FREE QUARTERS AT THE DOCKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 19.

The Calcutta Port Commissioners are inviting tenders for a loan of 49 lakhs repayable in thirty-years bearing interest at 4 per cent.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 20.

The Calcutta Port Commissioners have sanctioned the sum of Rs. 1,92,253 for the construction of free quarters for officers at the Kidderpore Docks.

STEAMER ACCOMMODATION AT CALCUTTA DOCKS.

Four Additional Berths Sanctioned.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 20.

The Bengal Government have sanctioned the estimates amounting to Rs. 39,34,270 for the construction of four additional berths for large steamers in the Kidderpore docks.

THE BENGAL DISTURBANCES.

Proceedings against a Settlement Officer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 20.

Mr. Jack, who was recently Assistant Magistrate at Barisal, but is now Settlement Officer at Buckergunge, in consequence of a dispute between some refractory tenants and their landlords, went, it is alleged, to a village with the District Superintendent of Police and ordered the arrest of Baikanta Chandra Gupta and 27 other persons.

Baikanta has filed a petition before the Sub-Divisional Officer at Patuakhali against Mr. Jack, but the Sub-Divisional Officer refused to act as Mr. Jack is a European British subject. The District Magistrate, who is Mr. Emerson, transferred the case to his own file and dismissed the complaint on the 23rd ultimo, but two days later restored it of his own accord. Yesterday, the Criminal Bench of the High Court issued a rule on the District Magistrate as to why it should not direct the hearing of the case by some other Magistrate.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE S. S. TONKIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JUNE 15.

The Messageries Maritimes s. s. Tonkin which was due from Marseilles at 8 a.m. on Tuesday, the 12th, arrived at 11-40 p. m. yesterday, nearly 65 hours behind her scheduled time. The delay of the vessel was beginning to cause some anxiety in local shipping and mercantile circles and till a late hour yesterday enquiries were being made as to whether she had been sighted. The official explanation of the vessel's delay is that a day after leaving Aden one of her steam-pipes burst and caused a stoppage of 50 hours until the necessary repairs were effected. One of the passengers in conversation with an "Observer" reporter said that the Tonkin reached Aden on Tuesday, the 5th, at 5 p.m., and resumed her voyage at 6·30 a.m. on Wednesday. On Friday, 8th the shortly after 9 p.m., the ship showed signs of something having gone wrong with her machinery and in the early hours of Saturday morning she came to a dead stop till 4 a.m. on Monday, the 11th. The cause of the delay, as far as could be ascertained on board, was owing to a breakdown of one of the engines and the pipes being choked up. The accident was due to the terribly rough weather which prevailed, accompanied with thunder and lightning. The passengers had a very anxious time of it and most of them remained in their cabins during the whole period of detention. Several of them were more or less injured by falls, and walking about was attended with great risk. It had been a very pleasant voyage till the accident occurred and the courtesy and kindness of the Captain and his officers made the enforced wait midway between Aden and Colombo less unpleasant than it would otherwise have been.

The Tonkin is a comparatively new boat, having been built only in 1898. The gross and nett tonnage are 6,325 and 3 084, respectively. She is a steel twin-screw steamer and is fitted with triple expansion 6 cylinder engines and is of 132 N. H. P. She is commanded by Captain Charbonnel. She left Marseilles on the 27th May, with the London mail of that date. She has 166 passengers in transit mostly soldiers for Saigon.

CHARGED WITH POISONING HER HUSBAND.

Case Referred to High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 20.

Before Mr. Kincaid, Sessions Judge, Poona, and a special jury, a Hindu woman named Pari Saharam, inhabitant of the village of Kude Budruk, was tried on a charge of murder by poisoning her husband with arsenic administered in food. The accused's married life of twelve years was one of frequent quarrelling until she seized the opportunity on the return of her husband from the weekly bazar day in the village to poison him. After dinner the husband was seized with vomiting and spasms. Two village dogs which were close by and had lapped the contents were next day found dead which served as a clue that there was something suspicious in the cause of death. A report accordingly was made to the police who had the viscera sent to the Chemical Analyser with the result that arsenic was traced in it. The accused was arrested and placed before the Magistrate and subsequently committed to the Sessions and after two days' trial was found not guilty.

The defence raised by the accused's counsel was that the husband had met with his death by cholera. The Sessions Judge decided to refer the case to the High Court, Bombay.

POONA FLOWER SHOW.

Preliminary Arrangements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 20.

At a general meeting held at the Gymkhana Club on Monday last the prospectus of Poona Horse Show for this year was discussed and it was decided to adhere practically to last year's programme.

Captain Grafton Young, I. M. S., has assumed the duties of Honorary Secretary on Colonel Bull's resignation.

The dates of the Show, which is proposed to be held in September, will shortly be fixed by the Committee. It was suggested to have a three days' show this year. Some vacancies on the Committee were filled up and the meeting adjourned.

THE LOCUST PEST AGAIN IN S. M. COUNTRY.

Crops Reported Destroyed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 20.

Official intimation has been received in Poona of a blinding flight of locusts having visited Sholapore. The destructive work of these parts has begun in earnest and already there is scarcely a single leaf left on any of the trees. Having destroyed the surrounding crops they made straight for Sholapore and from there will presumably come on to Poona as they did a couple of years ago.

THE P. M. O. POONA.

Colonel Bull's Departure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 19.

Colonel Bull, I. M. S, handed over office of P. M. O., 6th Division, to Lieutenant Hathaway, R. A. M. C. this morning. Colonel Bull was garlanded by his subordinates in the Staff Hospital. Rao Saheb Mathar spoke a few words. Afterwards Colonel Bull said he thanked very much for the expressions of regret at his departure and for the kind wishes. He hoped to meet them again.

THE DODRA-KAWAR TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

Only one man has been arrested in the matter of the Dodra-Kawar trouble. The Police will remain in Kawar for the present and it is hoped that further arrests may be made but the thickness of the jungle renders the matter a difficult one.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

Mr. C. L. S. Russell, Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department, will act as Deputy Commissioner, Quetta, for four months, vice Major Archer who will act for Mr. A. Williams on leave.

Captain Benn, C.I.E., will act as Political Agent, Kelat, vice Major Showers who proceeds to Jaipur.

RESERVE PAY FOR NATIVE SOLDIERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

The Government of India have decided that the reduction of the rate of reserve pay for Native Army Reservists from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2 per mensem shall have an effect from the 16th May, 1904, instead of from the 1st idem as stated in India Army Order No. 275 of 1904. Men transferred to the Reserve between the 30th April and the 15th May 1904 are therefore entitled to reserve pay at Rs. 3 per mensem.

S. AND T. CORPS APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

The following appointments are made in the Supply and Transport Corps :—Lieut. G. D. A. Macpherson, York and Lancaster Regiment, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 6th class; Lieutenant L. D. Watling, 24th Punjabis, to 6th Class; Captain W. J. Oates, I. A., to 4th Class, and Captain H. P. M. White, I. A., to 5th Class.

SECUNDERABAD COMMAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JUNE 20.

There is a strong rumour here that Major-General Nixon, at present commanding the Bangalore District, gets the command of the 9th Secunderabad Division in October next.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

Native Artillery Captain G. G. W. Corrie, No. 69 Company Royal Garrison Artillery, to be Commandant 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery, (Frontier Force), vice Bruce appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, Northern Command.

Captain T. J. Potter, R. A. M. C., Western Command, remains in England on extended leave on medical certificate for 3 months up to 25th October 1906.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL SECRETARYSHIP.

Objections to a Magistrate being Selected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 20

In response to an urgent letter addressed by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Local Government concerning the officiating appointment of Mr. Priyanath Mookerjee as Secretary to the Calcutta Corporation, vice Mr. Gainsford going on leave, the Government have withdrawn the notification appearing in to-day's "Calcutta Gazette" placing Mr. Mookerjee's services at the disposal of the Corporation.

This letter draws the attention to the recent remarks of Mr. Justice Saroda Churn Mitter concerning the appointment and thinks it to be bad precedent of a Municipal Magistrate who once conceived the idea that promotion to Secretaryship awaited him. The appointment, they say, should never have been made and they ask Government to revoke it immediately.

CALCUTTA HOCKEY AND FOOTBALL.

A Referees' Association Proposed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 20.

In connection with hockey and football it is proposed to establish a Referees' Association in Calcutta for which purpose a meeting is to be held next Monday at the Y. M. C. A. hall. The question of paid referees is also to be discussed.

LESS TALK AT CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

New Rule Adopted.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 20.

The Calcutta Municipal Commissioners at their meeting to-day carried the new rule which limits the mover of a resolution to speak for fifteen minutes and other speakers to ten.

THE PANDHARPUR FAIR.

Precautions against Cholera.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 20.

At the Pandharpur fair which began from today, a number of fatal cases of cholera have already occurred among the pilgrims on their way to Dhond cholera hospital has been opened at Dhond in conjunction with the Railway and Government and is to be in charge of the Railway Medical Officer. A very large number of pilgrims is expected. Special arrangements have been made by the G. I. P. officials at Barsi Road to cope with the traffic.

A DERAILMENT ON S. M. RAILWAY.

Block Cleared.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 20.

Three wagons of a mixed train were derailed yesterday on the Southern Mahratta Railway line, a little beyond Rajwadi, about 25 miles from Poona. The traffic officials were soon on the spot. After a couple of hours the block was cleared. The Bangalore mail which arrives at six in the morning was consequently three hours late.

"REPRIEVED TOO LATE."

The Facts in Detail.

A REGRETTABLE OVERSIGHT.

A special and authoritative telegram to the "Pioneer" gives the following facts in reference to the case of a reprieve received too late on which Mr. Morley was questioned in the House of Commons the other day :—

Udoy Patni was sentenced to death for murdering one person and grievously mutilating two others. He appealed to the High Court which confirmed the sentence. He then appealed for mercy to the Lieutenant-Governor who rejected the appeal. He then submitted an appeal to the Government of India which, under Standing Orders, the Local Government has discretion to withold, since no grounds whatever were stated for interference with the High Court's sentence. The appeal was, however, transmitted to the Government of India and by a regrettable oversight it was not noticed that the postal distance of Shillong from Simla and the intervention of a Sunday left the Government of India inadequate time for considering the case.

THE CEYLON PEARL FISHERIES.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL has committed yet another indiscretion says "the Times of Ceylon" in animadverting in the way described by Reuter to the decison of his own department in the matter of our pearl fishery lease. He was given the opportunity to air his own superior insight and to "score" off his chief's predecessor; and he succumbed to the temptation. In declaring that the results have been unsatisfactory he took the shortest of views, for the real enduring results can only begin to be known in five or seven years' time. The figures he gave to the House of Commons yesterday, were presumably taken from the statement appearing in another column of this issue. The profit to the syndicate theres known is certainly a handsome one; but not more than was anticipated fully two months ago, and Mr. Churchill even then had not so strong a feeling against the arrangement as he has now, so his attack almost entirely fails, seeing it is directed against those who enter into the agreement months before it was known that there would be a fishery this year worth taking into consideration. Neither party to the lease supposed that the Company would be able to pay one year's rent out of the proceeds of a 1905 fishery; but now that the windfall covers two and-a-half years' rent, the Company will be able to embark on the most complete scheme of development and experiments. The Colony is entitled to expect it to take in hand a very full and satisfactory programme. As for the other items in the statement—apart from the largest and annually recurrent amount, viz. the rent—in what other way could the local Government have got back the Rs 120,000 set down for Mr. Dixon's machinery? The Company will probably find that the most valuable use for this will be to set it up as monumental warning to its representatives of what not to attempt. A good price has been obtained for the "Violet" too; the Government gets all its outlay back, and keeps in hand as cash security £10,000. The thirteen lakhs come down rapidly to £30,000 cash, which is a fifth of the par value of the issued capital. Contents and malcontents must now wait to see what sort of fishery, if any, takes place during the next two years. Meanwhile, and throughout the twenty years, the Government will certainly see to it that the Company keeps to its undertaking in the cultivation and other development clauses of the lease.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

Paris and the Spanish Wedding.

THE FRENCH FOLK SONG.

THE CHURCH QUESTION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, JUNE 1.

THE religious world is looking forward with great interest to the meeting of the Bishops. It is the first time, since, at least, the institution of the Concordat, that the entire French Episcopacy has united of its own free will. The Organic Articles (attached rightly or wrongly, to the Concordat) insisted that the Bishop should apprise the Government when he left his diocese. This great ecclesiastical assembly will take place in the Cardinal's palace in that old-world region of the Rue de Grenelle, and quite close to the Invalides. The prelates meet in a bare hall. Two tables are joined together to accommodate the members of the conference, and they are set out, this afternoon, with chairs and writing materials. Portraits of archbishops look down from the walls, and if their ordinary placid features show astonishment, it is not to be wondered at. The Church and politics are closely allied in France—too closely, perhaps.

Rumours of various kinds are in circulation as to the final attitude of Rome and of the Bishops towards this momentous law of separation. One of those rumours associates M. Delcasse with an endeavour to settle some of the horned problems of the situation. It is known that the ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs was not favourable to the suppression of the Concordat. This fact, and the other—that he has accepted the invitation of the American Cardinal Archbishop Ireland, recently in Paris, to visit him in his own country next September—have suggested the thought that he is charged with a mission between the Republic and the Church. However that may be, it seems certain that, the encyclical Vehementer nos notwithstanding, Pius X. has accepted, with certain reservations, the Religious Associations, or Vestries, which are imposed by the law. That being so, the meeting of the Bishops will not have the determining character which was once attributed to it. Separation being accepted under protest, the Bishops will occupy themselves with the manner of the acceptance, and with the details of the new organizations.

Out of seventy Bishops, forty are said to favour acceptance, with or without conditions, and twenty-nine to be utterly opposed. Of the forty who accept certain take up a very logical position. Why not, they say, take full and free advantage of the law, since you have taken advantage of it in certain particulars, as, for instance, in the acceptance of pensions and monetary compensations, and also in the appointment of Bishops, which is now made direct by the Pope instead of through the medium of the Republic? There is one great outstanding reason why acknowledgement of the new condition of things imposes upon his Holiness. The clause of the new law regulating the Associations preserves the Church against schism. The Bishop is really master of the situation. As a prelate has explained to a contemporary, the dignitaries of the Church, if they fail to be in agreement with the lay authority, can deprive the local edifice of the services of the clergy. On the other hand, if the Associations are not recognised by Rome, then the door is open to the formation of new and strange sects, robbing the Church of its prestige and power. A priest, as past history has shown, could always be found to head an independent community of this sort; but with the recognition of the Associations Cultuelles this is not possible. The Pope's attitude towards the Associations will be that of a "benevolent neutrality" such as he has shown in the taking of the inventories. He has protested against them, as he has protested against Separation, but he has not counselled resistance. Nor will he in this case.

The Parisian public continues to pore over the details of the Spanish wedding with a delighted interest. No need to explain the affection of the French for the young Royal couple; it is a sentiment that does credit to a warm-hearted and imaginative people, eternally interested in love affairs, rendered doubly attractive when the lovers possess the magic personality of King Alfonso and Princess Ena Victoria. Nor does Paris forget at this moment that the splandour of the ceremony in Madrid will be largely due to the cleverness and taste of her artistic population, whose daily avocation is the designing and the execution of the mode. The wedding dresses, have they not come from Paris, and will not French fingers have clothed, in broadcloth and gold lace, the lithe figure of the bridegroom? Many a dressmaker's establishment exults in the thought that the product of its workrooms will appear on the back of some great lady. It is said, for instance, that the robe to be worn by Mme. Jules Cambon, the wife of the French Ambassador at Madrid, is a marvel of elegance and sumptuousness.

Another regions, far removed from this pleasant land of la couture, there is satisfaction, deep and intense, over the union of the Royal houses of England and Spain. It is particularly gratifying to French diplomacy. A very real feeling, born of racial affinity, geographical propinqity, and a certain commonness of temperament, binds Spain to France. The marriage is a new link in the chain of alliances which the pacific policy of this country is forging for itself over Europe. Blessed is the entente, which reaches from London to Paris, from Paris to St. Petersburg, from St. Petersburg to Madrid and Rome. The business community here is especially delighted at this quintuple alliance, which argues peace abroad and continuity in affairs at home. Thus, the sky which shines over these two interesting young people to-day is particularly serene.

On the heights of Montmartre this afternoon, in a temperature that was almost torrid, was gathered a little company interested in the folk-songs of France. The singer was M. Maurice Lefevre, the founder of the celebrated "Five o'clock" at the office of the Figaro, where these songs have been so successfully evolved, and the pianist was a clever young composer who has done much to rescue contemporary song from utter music-halldom. In six week's time, M. Lefevre is advancing to the capture of London. He has formed a little company, which includes himself and two French astists, M. Henry Cooper and Mille Thomassin. He will give five performances in July in the New Royalty Theatre, under the management of Mr. Gaston Mayer. This visit is but a preliminary to another and greater tour, which is in projection for next year. Then M. Lefevre proposes to introduce the gems of his collection to the British public, and he will have for his interpreters that charming artist of the Paris lyric stage, Mlle. Mariette Sully, who has figured so frequently in comic opera, and Mr. Maurice Farquhar, who sings equally well in French and English. It is proposed to introduce a few English songs into the programme by way of comparison. This, then, is the musical treat which is promised Londoners in the near future.

Yvette Guilbert has taught the British public something of the beauties, the naivete, and even the roserie of French song through the centuries, but the field is so inexhaustible that M. Lefevre believes there are countless treasures yet to expose. M. Lefever has lectured for years on the Chanson Francaise, and he gave a much esteemed series, some time ago, at the Theatre de la Bodiniere, the scene of so many interesting theatrical, and even religious, revivals. In the folk songs is found the real history of the people, written at a time when no popular organs existed. These early songs—for his collection stretches to the Middle Ages—were inspired, or at least, their airs were, by the music of the Church. They are spasmodic in tone. That is quite comprehensible. The peasant spent at least one day a week in church. When he went back to his labour in the field, or in the mountains, his ears were still haunted with religious melodies. It was in the seventeenth century only that the modification came, and the setting to the popular song freed itself from the inspiration of the Church.

MANGANESE ORE.

ALTHOUGH manganese ore mining was started in India some thirteen years ago it is only within the last three that the exports of ore have reached a figure of any magnitude. So rapidly indeed has the industry advanced within this period that India now ranks second in the list of manganese ore producing countries, and, it is confidently expected that the exports for the present year will not fall far short of a quarter of a million tons.

This state of affairs has been brought about by three causes; the largely increased demand for the mineral in the manufacture of a specially prepared steel, the falling off of the Spanish supply which for many years had stood at 100,000 tons annually and the troubles in Russia and consequent closing of the mines in that country.

The first two causes are likely to remain, in fact the tendency of the first will be to increase as time goes on, but the Russian industry is certain, sooner or later, to make itself felt on the Indian market.

In the first place Russia, as far as freights to Europe and America are concerned has a very decided advantage over India. Then again, owing to the absence of steel foundries in India only high grade ore is worked, that is, ore yielding at least fifty per cent. mineral, the lower grades do not pay to export and are consequently left undisturbed or dumped on the tailings. In Russia on the contrary, the inferior ores can be disposed of to the various steel manufactories in that country and the lamentable waste, one sees on Indian mines, thus avoided.

The Brazilian manganese ore trade which is developing very rapidly will also undoubtedly affect the Indian market especially in regard to the American demand and, possibly, with the numerous subsidized German steamship lines trading between Germany and South American ports, the German also.

At present operations are confined to the Madras Presidency, the Central Provinces, Central India and Marmagoa in Portuguese India and the Government of India Geological Survey Department who have just completed an exhaustive survey of the known deposits report very favourably both as regards quality and quantity of mineral available in these regions.

So far the term, mining, can hardly be applied to the industry as with the exception of a deep cutting at Kamptee, near Nagpur, all the workings are surfacial, mere quarries in fact. This is probably due to the fact that the present demand for ore is very great and that on new properties, this is the easiest way to obtain it, and possibly also to the disinclination on the part of the owners to spend large sums on expensive plant at so early a stage of the enterprise.

The method of working differs on the different properties. At Kajli Dungri in the Yabua State, Central India, outside labour has to be imported, this is mainly due to the aversion of the local Bhils to work regularly seven days a week. Whole families are brought in mostly from Ajmere and Ahmedabad and are paid at so much per 100 cubic feet of clean mineral and without working overhaul, a man can earn as much as seven annas per dien, a woman half this sum and a child one third.

This method, however, necessitates a great deal of supervision and is somewhat expensive as the train fares of these people have to be paid for by the Company, then huts must be provided for their accommodation and very often, after a few weeks work, they wish to return to their homes and either run away or malinger until they are dismissed. A far more satisfactory way appears to be the system employed at Kamptee. Here all the labour is let out to contractors who are paid a fixed rate for the mineral they turn out and who make their own arrangements with their people, the Company merely supplying the material to build the huts with. The coolies themselves appear to prefer this method and never dream of attempting the same ruses with the contractors as they succeed in working off on the "Sahib log."

THE MONSOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAILANA, C. I., JUNE 16.

The welcome rain made its first appearance on the 14th instant, measuring 40 cents. Yesterday, it was cloudy in the evening, but the wind carried away the clouds and the expected rain did not favour us. The Indra Raja, the God of rain, is not good enough to oblige us with a good downpour.

This morning the sky is clear and there is no indication of rain falling down in course of the day.

SAILANA, C. I. JUNE 18.

The weather conditions are slightly favourable for rain. The sky is partially cloudy and last night a few drops of rain fell, but the clouds then dispersed. The rain current is very weak. Up to date it has rained only 18 cents at Neemuch and 54 cents at Indore, while at Sailana the total rainfall to date is about half an inch; quite insufficient for sowing operations. The temperature, this morning, is 81 degrees Fahr. and the wind is blowing from the eastern direction.

SAILANA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAILANA C. I., JUNE 18.

It is understood that Mr. Sherring, the Principal of the Mayo school, at Ajmere, is to proceed on leave for 16 months during which time Mr. Madden, Assistant Master will officiate. A tennis match was played here for two days between the Palace players and Kothi team. Much spirit was evinced in the games and the match resulted in a win for the Palace players by 3 sets to 2. The Palace players were Maharaj Kunvarsahibs Dalipsingji, and Bharatsingji, Thakurssheb Dalpatsingji, Metabsingji, and Bhavansingji and Mr Ambikaprasad B.A., the Private Tutor to H. H. the Heir-Apparent. The Kothi team was represented by Messrs. Rajkishorjisahib, Akhtaizaman Bahadur, Lalbahankar Samaldas, Harinarayanji and Harikishonji.

The second Prince Bharatsingjisahib of Sailana who is the Maharajsahib of Mooithan (Dharistage) has left this, to-day, for his capital to enjoy the Mayo College vacation. He is to return here in about a week.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

The meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana and the City Club last evening on the Cooperage resulted in a win for the Gymkhana team. The City Club at first attacked well and were able to notch one goal, but altogether the Gymkhana team had the better of the exchanges and played up brilliantly, though their shooting at goal was most erratic. When half time was called the score was, City Club one, Bombay Gymkhana two goals, The City Club appeared not to be in good form and played with the ball too much instead of shooting. During the closing stages of the game there was a heavy downpour, which made the ground both slippery and sticky. The Gymkhana, however, when full time was given, were able to account for five goals to one.

The following table shows the result to date:—

Clubs.	P.	W.	L	D.	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Y M C A	3	3	0	0	8	1	6
Royal Scots	3	3	0	0	7	0	6
Telegraph	4	2	1	1	2	1	5
Bombay Gymkhana	5	3	2	0	4	5	4
City	5	1	3	1	2	7	3
Royal Artillery	3	1	2	0	3	2	2
Rovers	2	1	1	0	2	1	2
Parel Gymkhana	5	0	5	0	0	11	0

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Danger to the French Ministry.

BERLIN, JUNE 1.

IN November 1890, when Crispi's adherents numbered 380 out of 508 members of the Parliament, it was taken for granted, a Correspondent writes from Paris, that Crispi's ministry was safe for a long period, and yet it fell two months afterwards, what happened at that time to the Italian ministry, could now easily occur in the case of the French Cabinet. Certainly the Block, from which present ministry has been formed obtained a tremendous majority at the general elections of the 6th, and at the second ballots on the 20th of May, but not every part of this majority is in sympathy with the ministry. The radical section of the majority especially has marked two scapegoats among the ministers: the Prime Minister Sarrien and the Minister of the Interior Clemenceau. Poor M. Clemenceau! When the great miners' strike broke out, he travelled down to the strike district himself and attempted to tide over the difficulty without calling out any troops. On its being found necessary finally to ask for troops, these received instructions compelling them to take no notice not merely of insults, but also of actual attacks such as stone-throwing. But in spite of all this, M. Clemenceau is now charged by the Socialists with having allowed himself to be made

A MERE TOOL OF CAPITALISM AGAINST

the workmen. The Prime Minister is also likely to come to grief over a strike, which has long since been brought to an end. It is now urged against him that he will not re-appoint the postmen, who were subjected to disciplinary punishment after the postmen's strike. As a matter of fact the Government is so strong that it can withstand attacks from the Opposition on the right in combination with the Socialists on the left. But no one can tell whether among the newly elected members of the Government majority there may not be found intriguers in sufficient numbers to leave the Government in the lurch in serious attack, in order to cause, either for their own benefit or for friends, a change of ministers. But even if the Ministry should succeed in retaining power for some time, yet the attacks of the Socialists against men such as Sarrian and Clemenceau prove that they are not to be satisfied in any case, however many concessions a middle-class ministry may make them. The openly pronounced object of the Socialists is to compel the Liberal Democrats to approach continually nearer the Left, till at last the electorate will be unable to perceive any difference between Liberal and Social Democracy and thus will throw themselves completely into the arms of Socialism. Finally the Socialists will identify themselves more pronouncedly with the anti-militarism movement and it will demand therefore first of all that there should be an amnesty for those persons who have been condemned on this score. If the Government yields in this matter, it might well happen that the Nationalists so humiliatingly defeated at the elections would begin to thrive again and that then the Liberal Democrats would be ground to pieces between the two millstones, the Right and the Left.

BERLIN NEWS.

With the approach of the Whitsun holidays, a period of calm in German domestic politics is observable. The session just drawing to a close has been one of the longest the German Parliament has ever known. Public business has required no less than 115 sittings, but although still much remains to be done, yet the prorogation must take place, because past experience has shown that in the summer months. It is almost impossible to keep a quorum in the House. It is hardly likely that a session of 115 sittings will occur again for a long time to come, for since the payment of members has been introduced into the German Parliament, the speakers will probably bridle their tongues somewhat. And those who will not do it voluntarily will be compelled to do so by means of the closure. As is well known, so long as there was no payment of members, the Social-democrats made good use of the thinly frequented House and poured forth a volume of oratory merely for propaganda purposes. On such occasions as soon as any attempt was made to bring the debate to a close, the Social democrats would at once demand a count and the debate had to be adjourned frequently for lack of a quorum. The next day, Social-democrats could indulge in an unlimited amount of speech-making. Payment of members will bring about a change in this respect, as doubtless the better attendance of members will tend to check the utilisation of the parliamentary stage for the purposes of the Social-democrats. As far as can be seen at present, the problems to dealt with by Parliament next winter will not lead to such a number of great stirring debates as during the past session. Every body will be pleased with a curtailment of the number of sittings: the Government, because it can use its best talent to better purpose than constant attendance during a long parliamentary session; the newspaper reader to whom the daily reports of the debates are generally very tedious and who will only wade through them at all when urged by a sense of duty; finally the Press itself will not be the least pleased as it most unwillingly sacrifices a large portion of its space for these voluminous reports.

THE FOREIGN,

like the home affairs of Germany are at present in a very satisfactory condition. If the signs are not deceptive, the summer calm, that was lacking last year entirely, will this year remain unruffled by any breeze. This may largely be attributed to the efforts of the German Imperial Chancellor, who is at present spending some months on Norderney. Anyone who has had an opportunity of speaking to him during the last few weeks will have been astonished at the extraordinary vigour of Prince Bulow, who shows no signs at all of having just passed through a severe illness brought on by overwork. He settles all business as conscientiously as he has ever done, and is still as amiable and engaging a conversationalist in society as he has always been. In spite of this and although he will continue to transact current business in Norderney, it is desirable for the permanent improvement of his health, that he should be spared for the immediate future all the excitement and anxiety, which the past year has brought him in such rich measure. Although there has been such a great increase in the number of visitors, Berlin can never hope to rival Paris in this respect, but if the population of both cities continues to increase at the same rates as during the past few years, it may perhaps be able to deprive Paris of the fame of being the most populous city on the continent of Europe. According to the latest published statistics of the increase of the population of Paris during the last few years, although Paris has incorporated the suburbs, which just as in Berlin show a stronger tendency towards an increase of the population than is the case in the central parts of the city, yet an almost complete stagnation is observable. In Berlin there is not the slightest trace of such a state of affairs. Since the census of December 1, 1905, that is exactly after the lapse of half a year. Berlin shows an increase of 20,000 inhabitants.

THE GROWTH OF THE GREAT SUBURBS,

Charlottenburg, Schoneberg, Rixdorf, Wilmer dorf, etc., is relatively still greater. And although these suburbs are not under the same communal administration as Berlin, still in point of fact they form with the metropolis one great city. The stranger, walking, for instance, along the western part of Kurfurstenstrasse, would never notice that one side of the street is under the authority of the Berlin Bear and that the other belongs to Charlottenburg, which 25 years ago numbered 30,000 inhabitants, whilst now the number is a quarter of a million. If the suburbs are included with Berlin, the number of inhabitants even at the present day is equal to that of Paris. And though, as already stated, it will never possess the attraction for foreigners exerted by Paris, yet people living in Berlin find it much more comfortable than the metropolis on the Seine. The Parisians are deserving of great credit for having done all in their power to make the city attractive and beautiful, but they have themselves to suffer in consequence. Those who are not in a position to pay a rent of £ 400 and more per annum—and even in rich Paris only a small fraction of the population can do this—must live in Paris under much less comfortable conditions than a person paying £50 to £75 as rent for a flat in Berlin. Even a workman in Berlin, who can only afford perhaps £ 10 to £ 15, will live at least as far as sanitary conditions are concerned better than the Parisian, who though perhaps paying five time as much rent will never be able to find a flat with proper sanitary arrangements.

Although Paris is more attractive to visitors in general than Berlin, yet

BOTH CITIES IN ONE RESPECT

have catered just as much or more correctly expressed just as little for their visitors and that is in regard to theatrical performances. It is for the German, as for the Frenchman, the Englishma, and in fact generally for all civilised nations a doleful consolation, that the present time none can envy the other's achievements in the domain of the opera and the drama. In this direction during the last few years not a single work has been produced, of which it may be safely said that it will be performed fifty years hence. It appears as though musical and dramatic production is continually deteriorating, though let us hope this may soon come to an end. Neither the theatrical manager, the critic nor the public will feel the slightest regret on account of the season having come to an end. Nevertheless is a matter of regret that Berlin in summer cannot offer a single really first-class play in any theatre. During the opening years of this century matters were different, when the Royal Opera hit upon the happy thought of performing classical operettas such as The Flitter mouse and Mamzelle Angot, in the New Royal Theatre with the best talent at the disposal of the operatic stage. Then Berlin had something quite unique and charming to offer; it is a pity that for some years past in summer this theatre, which possesses also the attraction of a beautiful garden, should have been given over to touring troupes whose performances are no better than those of very mediocre provincial theatres.

L. ASCH.

MODES OF THE MOMENT.

A VISIT to the celebrated Paquin is always pleasurable, and there are some delightful gowns for evening and day wear, some of which I should like to describe, writes Rita Dalmoid. The Empire, which is a speciality of this house, is seen nowhere else in such perfection, both in cut and detail. Here is one in maize, supple satin, covered with net of the same colour, which is exquisitely embroidered in gold and silver bugles, the front in panel shape. The corsage has some fine Alencon outlining the decollete and forming the sleeves, and a long fringe trimming of gold and silver bugles in bolero effect. The colouring is charming. Another gown in white satin has an overdress of white net and chiffon in alternate panel stripes. The net is embroidered with pearls in ring-like loops and a handsome embroidery of pearls around the bottom of the hem. This is a lovely gown, and was made for one of our actresses.

Amongst the costumes one in mastic cloth was particularly elegant. The skirt hung in full soft folds, and had rows of stitching in two sections. The corsage was of Irish lace and embroidered cloth, in pretty bolero effect. The coat was a short sac, pleated at the back and falling just to the waist. A brown and heliotrope check tweed had also a plain skirt, with three rows of stitching. The bolero had strappings of heliotrope velvet and silk buttons. A charming vest of tussore and collar and cuffs were all piped with the velvet. I have selected these two to describe, as they both show the latest skirts, perfectly simple, with rows of stitching as the sole ornamentation. The linen and embroidered lawn blouses are works of art, with motifs of Irish and Valenciennes lace, in ideal shapes, most fascinating.

THE EMPIRE COAT.

The short Empire coat is also much seen. One of the newest type of bolero, takes the form of an empiecement which is carried below the armholes forming sleeves and from this a pleated volant falls almost to the waist. Another novel shape is fitting at the back and two long points to the level of the knees in front. These points are terminated by tassels. The little pelerine capes in linen or lawn, embroidered, are also pretty, and the Irish guipure has a more dressy appearance for afternoon gowns. A strange mode is at present in vogue that of wearing very strong colours, in coats and long mantles that clash with the colours of the gowns. It is a style that I venture to predict, will be evanescent; but for the moment Paris has announced the long Liberty cloak, unlined in such tones as tilleul, grass green, and ombre silks which fall to the feet. Lighter tones in pastel tints, embroidered with flowers and fruits, are worn for evening purposes, dinners, and theatres. For elderly women the shawl cape is a very favourite shape. Dust cloaks are made much in the same shape as the evening cloaks, only in tussore satin, and crepe de chine which have been made waterproof.

VISITING GOWNS.

Here are descriptions of some of the latest gowns, suitable for visiting and afternoons, which are within reach of those of moderate means also, as they can in some cases, where clever maids are kept, be made at home. A very good plan in these instances is to take the foundation pattern of one of your French model gowns, and the rest can be worked up very easily. Only the pattern must be taken most accurately. Unbleached calico lends itself to this admirably, and for summer gowns a white silk foundation bodice and skirt is most practical; the overskirts and blouses or boleros that can be run together for young people in a very short time, will ensure their attire being always fresh and spotless. A skirt of all over broderie Anglaise of a small design, with a very deep flounce of same at the bottom of which is a smaller flounce of embroidery in a larger pattern is very pretty. The blouse may be of soft white Indian muslin, with a high gipser collar, the waist encircled by a deep pointed ceinture of heliotrope taffetas. Over this is a little bolero of the broderie edged all round with the larger design which leaves the front of the blouse alone in view and meeting the band elsewhere Full elbow sleeves in double puffs.

A second gown in this same style would look charming in the clear spotted muslins with insertions of guipure or Valenciennes forming the flounce and bolero. The princess robe and the corselet skirt are still much patronized for the young and slender; but the short, full coat in broderie Anglaise is one of the newest and prettiest effects. This coat is also seen in various other materials—tussore, with an embroidered edge, and also in white linen. A fine white serge, with very full skirt, has a wide embroidered x of embroidered lawn about 6in. from the hem, which is repeated in the form of a round empiecement and collar. Below this the front of the bodice is honeycombed in a diamond design, and the lower part is pulled into the waist, the back of this is en princesse, and two bands of white moire in bretelles finish this simple but elegant gown; the shaped ceinture is also of a white moire.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bennett Capt V B	Trigg Mr H C
Bennett Mrs and infnt	Tatt Mr and Mrs and 3 children
Cape Mr A A R	
Stephens Capt L P	Worlledge Mrs and Miss
Twentyman Rev W B	

FROM MARSEILLES

Bennani Mr A	Mainwaring Mr N
Baxter Mr A W	Millett Mr G P
De Mr H N	Nicoll Mr E D
Easton Mr D	Nicoll Mr L
Foster Capt P P B	Palmer Miss R
Gibb Capt J	Palmer Mr
Giles Mr E	Rogers Mr G R
Gough Rev C M	Smith Mr H B
Hext Lt J E	Salkeld Capt C
Holland Major A B W	Thomas Mr W E
Luke Mr J H	Toeg Mr R E
Lloyd Mr J B	Vyse Capt G A H

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Seats for Ladies in Tramcars.

A weekly meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee, was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla presiding. At the meeting were present, Sir Sassoon J. David, Mr. W. L. Souter, Mr. James MacDonald, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas, D. Thackersey, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. D. B. Master, Mr. W. D. Sheppard Municipal Commissioner and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary.

A COMPLAINT OF INSUFFICIENT WATER SUPPLY,

Consideration was given to a letter to the Chairman from Mr. M. E. Bormawalla and eight others, complaining of insufficient water supply. They further stated that water did not rise to the third and fourth storeys of their houses in Doctor and Mutton Streets as it used to do formerly. They prayed for enquiry and redress.

The following are the Commissioner's remarks on the complaint: I have the honour to state that the properties in question are supplied from the 3" Main in Doctor Street. The pressure in this main is from 18 to 20 lbs. and it is not therefore possible for water to rise to the 3rd and 4th floors. The main has become old and corroded. A plan and estimate for the removal of this main and its replacement by a 4" Main are under preparation in the office of the Water Engineer and I hope that the new main may be laid within the next few months. When this is done the applicant will get an adequate supply of water.

It was resolved to record the letters and to inform the party, in terms of the Commissioner's letter.

ACCOMMODATION FOR LADIES ON TRAM CARS.

The following letter to the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, from one Cecilia D'Souza was placed before the meeting for consideration:— I beg to bring to your kind notice the serious inconvenience experienced by tramway passengers to and from Girgaon, specially by the ladies, by reason of the inadequacy of the tram-car service. It is not an uncommon sight to see of an evening at the Money School junction passengers waiting for weary hours to board the passing cars bound for Girgaon. But almost every car comes quite full. If, perchance, there be any vacancies they are immediately filled up by the male passengers who jump into the car as it runs on. The ladies get no chance whatever. They wait there like monuments of patience for the next, and next car, but with no better success till, at last, as in my case, they either walk out the distance, or engage a victoria. I am enclosing herewith four tramway tickets for Girgaum with their transfer coupons undetached to convince you of my above statement. Even in the noon and afternoon, I have been unable to find a seat in the cars. I have ventured to address this to you in the confident hope that you will kindly interest yourself in the matter and do what you deem proper to lessen the inconvenience, specially to the ladies. I beg to suggest that a few seats should be reserved exclusively for ladies. Money School is the junction for passengers converging to Girgaum from the following lines:—(1) Jacob Circle; (2) Grant Road; (3) Tardeo; (4) Cawasji Patel Tank; (5) Parel; (6) Mazagon; (7) Waree Bunder, etc; and it is reasonable that tram-cars should be started for Girgaum at regular intervals from the Money School Junction.

A discussion ensued, in course of which the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas asked if the Municipality could interfere in a matter of the kind.

Mr. Baptista did not see anything wrong if they made suggestions to remove the inconvenience complained of.

Dr. Kattrak said that sometime ago, the Corporation passed a resolution in connection with the insufficient tram service, and one of the inferences they came to, was that some provision should be made, whereby seats or benches be provided in tram-cars for ladies, and he thought, it was now high time that something should be done for the convinience of lady tram passengers.

One of the members was heard to say that they should enquire into the tram service question, and see that the same was supplied according to the rules and regulations.

Sir Sassoon J. David was quite in sympathy with the previous speakers. He was not inclined to favour the view that benches in tram-cars should be reserved for ladies, but he thought the best remedy in these cases would be to start fresh trams from the different junctions.

It was ultimately resolved to forward the matter to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE HORMUSJI CURSETJI.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The application was granted.

RE VARJIVANDAS MANEKLAL.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for and was granted the usual interim order.

RE KALLA PILA BHUJGANGA.

Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., on behalf of Thackersey Moraji and others, applied for leave to amend the title of the petition in the adjudicating order by substituting the name of Kalla Pila Ragitagirpati. His lordship sanctioned the amendment asked for.

RE MUSABHOY ABDUL HUSEIN HIKARI.

Mr. Jinnah, on behalf of the Official Assignee, moved absolute the rule granted on the 10th April last, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not be committed to jail for contempt of court in not depositing his title deeds, as he was ordered to do. The insolvent did not appear, and the rule was made absolute with costs.

RE DHARSEY RUTTANSI SHA.

On the application of Mr. Bhandarkar, the insolvent was granted two months' extension of his interim order, with leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE BHOW BAPU.

Mr. K. B. Dastur, for a creditor, opposed on application for an interim order. Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, said his client had had no time to reply to the affidavit filed against him. Mr. Dastur said his client would undertake not to arrest the insolvent meanwhile. His lordship adjourned the matter till the 4th July.

RE JAMAL ABDULLA.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted six months' extension of his interim order.

RE NAOROJI NANABHOY.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Pasel, appeared on behalf of Mr. Sarosh K. R. Cama and opposed the application on the ground of misrepresentations made by insolvent. Mr. Manker said there was no misrepresentation, and the creditor did not sell the goods though repeatedly asked to do so, and had charged compound interest. His lordship granted an interim order.

RE FAZAL ALLABAKHIA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved absolute the rule for the withdrawal of the petition. There was no opposition and the rule was made absolute.

RE DEVIDAS KALIANJI.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was given a month's extension of the interim order, with leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

RE SHARIFF IBRAHIM KARIM.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an extension of the interim order.

RE HARI RAMCHANDRA BHATWADEKAR.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the hearing of this matter was adjourned. Counsel said that out of one hundred creditors, the insolvent had served notices on all except three.

RE PALLONJI CURSETJI POWVALLA.

Mr. Mankar applied for and obtained an adjournment of the hearing, with leave to serve notices and amend the schedule.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Pandu Raghu Khatri, Abdul Rahiman Shaik Ocsman, Nanabhoy Hormasji Chinoy, Mulji Daji Koli, Gamanlal Vithaldas Vania, Ardasir Nasarvanji Ghadiali, Ebrahim Hassum Memon, Robert McPhail and another, Mohideen Boodoo Miya, and Symond Goldman.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

The depression in the Central Provinces has moved in a north-westerly direction. Its centre is now between Jubbulpur and Raipur. It caused a heavy rainfall from the Bombay Monsoon in the south of the Central Provinces and is likely to move slowly in a north-north-westerly direction. The rainfall from the Bay current has not changed maturially.

In Burma the rainfall has been nearly general and moderately on the coast, but in the interior it has diminished slightly and has been light and local. The chief amounts are: Mergui four inches, Tavoy Moulmein and Akyab two inches.

The cloud distribution is not materially changed and the temperature is approximately normal everywhere.

In North East India and Orissa the rainfall has again been nearly general. Cherrapoonjee reports a fall of one and a half inches, Dhubri two inches, Mymensingh and Jessore one inch, Darjeeling, and Jalpaiguri two inches Hazaribagh, False Point and Cuttack one inch and Sambalpure two inches.

Cloud has increased in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and the skies are heavily overcast over the whole of North-east India, while the temperature is slightly below normal. In the Central Provinces moderate to heavy rain occured while in the United Previnces and west of Central India a few scattered falls are reported. The principal amounts are: Benares one and a half inches, Cawnpore one inch, Jubbulpur two inches Pendra two and a half inches, Raipur one and a half inch, Seoni four inches, Nagpur three and a half inches, Chanda six and a half inches, and Amraoti three and a half inches.

Under the influence of the depression the monsoon winds from the Bay re-freely penetrating into the United Provinces and East Central India, causing an increase in humidity. The skies are now moderately to heavily overcast in both areas, while in the Central Provinces they have become completely overcast in both areas and the air is damper.

The tempearature has fallen in all these areas and is moderate defect. In the Punjab, the Frontier Province and Kashmir the skies are practically clear and tdemperature has risen.

On the West Coast general rain has fallen in Deccan, and a few scattered falls are reported, but elsewhere in the Peninsula the weather has been dry. The chief amounts are: Ratnagiri two and a half inches, Goa, Mormugao and Karwar one and a half inches, Mangalore three inches, Mercara, Calicut, Cochin, Trivandrum and Poona two inches, and Belgaum and Hanukonda one inch. Cloud has diminished on the East Coast, Bombay and the Deccan, while in the remainder of Peninsula the skies are still completely overcast.

The temperature has risen but remains in defect.

Nearly general rain is probable on the Burma Coast, North-East India, Central India, the Central Provinces and the West Coast, and local rain in the interior of Burma the United Provinces, South-East Rajputana and the Deccan,

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B I S N Co's steamer Sealda, Captain J Kilpatrick, which arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Rangoon via coast ports, reports having experienced moderate monsoon to Cannanore, then fresh monsoon with heavy westerly swell. The same Company's steamer Bhundara, Captain S Boon, which arrived in harbour to-day from Calcutta via coast ports met with from Cannanore to Bombay rain and heavy sea.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	Fort,	Colaba.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	5 51	5 47	6 55	7 35
Wednesday 20th, June 1906	0 05	0 48	0 05	0 05
Total	6 56	5 95	6 60	7 40
Total fall to 20th June '05	0 53	1 09	1 10	0 52
Total fall to 20th, June '04	16 95	17 75	18 32	13 24

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

From 6 a.m. 19th to 6 a.m. 20th June.

Inches.	Cents.
0	75

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire 19th	29·815	WNW	17	99·1	83·0	73	.....	0·00	0·00
Jask	29·427	S	...	...	.....	...	.....	0·07	−0·04
Muscat 19th	29·490	Calm	5	92·8	87·9	76	.....	0·24	−0·12
Aden 19th	29·589	W	19	95·3	.....	...	.....	0·00	0·00
Lahore	29·472	SE	3	103·4	83·8	55	.....	0·96	−0·09
Sirsa	29·488	ESE	2	107·8	89·1	32	.....	0·48	−0·46
Delhi	29·511	E	3	103·7	87·1	34	.....	0·56	−0·83
Agra	29·447	SE	7	107·5	88·9	29	.....	0·56	−0·56
Cawnpore	29·422	E	4	108·4	89·3	44	0·78	0·89	−1·06
Allahabad	29·387	ENE	3	111·4	84·5	43	0·09	1·61	−0·35
Mussoorie	29·128	NE	3	102·5	93·2	16	.....	0·54	−1·39
Jaccobabad	29·407	WSW	6	110·8	87·1	18	.....	0·00	0·00
Karachi	29·418	WNW	12	95·9	83·8	73	.....	0·05	−0·10
Jeypore	29·476	E	8	100·2	85·1	43	.....	0·05	−1·22
Ajmere	29·408	NE	4	102·9	83·5	67	0·08	3·18	+2·12
Deesa	29·457	W	11	10·8	74·9	67	.....	0·47	−0·23
Ahmedabad	29·446	W	6	103·8	76·1	78	.....	1·61	−1·55
Bhuj	29·472	WNW	4	101·1	82·0	77	.....	0·25	−3·51
Jamnagar	29·465	WSW	6	96·6	79·2	81	.....	2·76	+0·61
Dwarka	29·51	W	1	95·2	83·2	79	.....	0·53	.....
Rajkot	29·462	W	15	97·9	76·2	59	.....	0·06	−0·32
Bhavnagar Para	29·463	Calm	7	95·1	78·5	74	.....	4·30	+1·33
Veraval	29·475	NW	13	88·6	81·3	84	.....	2·08	−1·80
Neemuch	29·433	N	14	100·0	76·7	60	.....	0·14	−1·38
Indore	29·450	NW	11	95·1	74·1	76	0·37	6·07	−2·14
Sangor	29·470	NNE	9	101·4	79·6	58	0·15	2·34	.....
Jubbulpore	29·331	NNE	6	101·5	83·2	56	1·53	2·12	−2·39
Hoshangabad	29·372	Calm	16	95·8	78·3	65	0·20	2·25	−1·19
Khandwa	29·410	WNW	10	96·2	77·6	78	0·60	4·44	+1·13
Raipur	29·304	SW	12	102·2	76·9	74	1·25	1·97	−2·71
Nagpur	29·343	WSW	11	101·3	80·2	58	0·73	3·54	+0·37
Amraoti	29·49	WSW	10	90·7	74·8	89	3·22	4·45	+0·29
Akola	29·391	W	14	93·0	75·9	77	0·24	2·41	−0·72
Buldana	29·485	SSW	7	91·6	79·1	57	0·08	2·50	−1·05
Malegaon	29·480	WNW	...	.....	.....	...	0·24	4·18	+0·91
Poona	29·511	SSE	10	85·0	78·2	87	0·19	7·25	−1·66
Ahmednagar	29·536	W	12	89·5	70·4	78	1·89	3·14	+0·16
Aurungabad	29·521	W	5	89·4	70·1	78	0·09	5·18	+1·11
Sholapur	29·532	W	11	87·8	74·7	0	0·05	6·22	.....
Ratnagiri	29·548	W	12	85·2	73·6	76	0·08	2·71	−0·54
Bijapur	29·594	WSW	14	86·9	69·7	83	.....	4·12	+1·03
Belgaum	29·579	WSW	22	75·3	64·8	88	1·13	2·18	−3·03
Mormugao	29·603	NNE	9	81·5	73·4	86	1·40	29·45	+2·56
Karwar	29·628	SW	12	85·5	72·5	85	1·43	19·11	+7·16
Mangalore	29·707	WSW	4	85·9	69·9	93	3·16	18·04	−8·65
Calicut	29·717	NE	4	82·2	74·7	81	1·21	10·41	−15·66
Cochin	29·746	SE	4	85·3	70·7	81	1·98	12·85	−7·85
Trivandrum	29·678	WSW	12	89·2	69·2	54	0·03	3·77	+1·20
Hyderabad (Deccan)	29·8	W	7	87·3	73·7	79	0·05	5·98	+2·55
Masulipatam	29·538	WSW	14	90·1	80·6	90	.....	7·13	−3·79
Bellary	29·56	WSW	13	89·0	72·2	74	0·02	5·12	+3·31
Cuddapa	29·592	NW	6	90·2	74·8	74	.....	6·6	+4·14
Madras	29·61	SSW	7	90·5	75·3	69	.....	2·31	+0·16
Coimbatore	29·680	SW	11	88·9	69·1	57	.....	0·15	−1·11
Trichinopoly	29·672	SSW	11	90·1	73·8	48	.....	2·42	+1·47
Nagapatam	29·648	SW	8	85·9	75·0	79	.....	2·29	+1·21
Colombo	29·772	SW	11	83·0	77·0	83	0·16	3·11	−3·73

In column Wind Rate per hour 'L'=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, H=Heavy, F=Fresh.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J H = (0·85) 6·56; G T H = 0·03 (5·69); S G H = 0·41 (6·6); C P = 6·19 (7·

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A TRAFFIC IN LOTTERIES.

The "Indian Spectator" thus refers to the sale of lottery tickets in Bombay :—It was only a few weeks ago that, in noticing a Kathiawar proposal to raise funds for Girasia schools by means of a lottery, we had occasion to ask whether the authorities were aware how many tickets were being sold in Bombay for lotteries at Goa. The sale of such tickets has long been an open secret, yet the police do not seem to have known it. They have at last discovered what has long been known to many, and procured the conviction of the seller of these tickets. There was no secret about the traffic and there could not be any; evidently the law was not known. The accused has been convicted for publishing a proposal of a lottery, that proposal being printed on the tickets. The object of the law seems to be to prevent the advertisement of lotteries, and therefore, leaving the letter of the law to be interpreted by the Courts, one may safely say that the intention of the law must certainly have been to prohibit a traffic in these tickets. Have tickets been sold for any lottery which has not yet been drawn? If the ticket-vendor closed his office and discontinued the publication of the results of the lottery, what would become of the prizes drawn by the purchasers in Bombay? Will they be individually informed? Even if they despair of coming by the fruits of their luck, they may not complain, as they invested their money in a lottery, is not law itself a lottery? If the Post Office transmits lottery proposals, who is to be punished?

CONDEMNATION OF THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

The "Gujrati" comments as follows on a recent resolution of the House of Commons: The resolution passed by the House of Commons in condemnation of the opium traffic, though it does not stand any chance of being given immediate practical effect, shows the strength of the anti-opium party in England. The anti-opiumists are actuated by high motives which many of us will not find it difficult to appreciate. At the same time there is no reason why the poor people of India should be specially anxious to reform the Chinese by imposing a heavier burden of taxation upon themselves. The net average revenue derived from opium, is about 4 1-2 crores of rupees. This revenue is gradually dwindling and is admittedly an uncertain factor in Indian finance. As remarked by the hon. Mr. Baker, the sale proceeds of Bengal opium auctioned in Calcutta for export are vastly influenced by circumstances in China of which we have no knowledge and by speculation of the market, and the prices obtained at the monthly auctions are subject to violent fluctuations. If the Chinese resolve not to use Indian opium, they are in a position to do so, because opium is being largely grown and manufactured in China itself. There is, therefore, no adequate reason why the financial arrangements in this country should be made to undergo a drastic change which must entail a heavy additional burden upon the people unless, of course, England is prepared to step in and make good the loss of revenue. The history of this opium traffic is certainly any thing but creditable to those who forced it upon China. But the question of the most practical importance now is whether India can afford to sacrifice this head of revenue at once. If it is to disappear by a slow and natural process of diminution, we should not be sorry for that result, especially as the habit of opium eating is doing not a little mischief in India itself.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO RESEARCH IN INDIA.

The "Indian Spectator" writes:—If the late Mr. J. N. Tata were alive, he would have rejoiced to notice the encouragement given to research in so many directions. To that far-seeing and truly patriotic gentleman belongs the credit of having been the first to emphasise the importance of establishing in India institutes for scientific research which must necessarily be locally carried on. As a manufacturer and merchant it was meet that his first care should have been to found an institute which would be devoted mainly to technological research. As nearly two-thirds of the population of India depend for their livelihood on agriculture—the greatest industry of the country—the Government has devoted its attention chiefly to agricultural research. Almost in every scientific department under Government, the officers who are expected to be experts feel keenly the absence of facilities for research in their respective branches. The local Medical Department could not have been pleased with the importation of an expert, however distinguished, from abroad to study the etiology of plague. There are tropical diseases to be studied. In addition to the laboratories already sanctioned, the Government has just approved of the plan of deputing selected medical officers to the Central Research institute to attend lectures and to practical work for a period of three or six months.

THE PARSEES OF PERSIA.

Referring to the paper read by Major Sykes on the Parsees of Persia, The "Rast-Goftar" remarks: The paper read before a British audience by Major Molesworth Sykes, to no inconsiderable discussion in Parsi society. Strange as it may appear, it is no less a truth that the misery of the difficulties of their coreligionists in Persia is not widely known or accurately represented to the Parsis in India. It is only by haphazard reports of occasional tourists and contributors to the Parsi press that the community is kept in ever so little touch with their coreligionists beyond the sea. But what is furnished in shape of news is never more than mere scraps of stale and insignificant information, supplied by fits and starts and not unfrequently unreliable and exaggerated. As there is no proper medium to keep the two sections of the community in close and constant touch, what little is communicated is easily forgottenand the impression created is as readily effaced. The censure for this state of isolation and seeming neglect is shared equally by the Indian Parsis as by their brethren in Persia. For unless the Zoroastrian population of the latter place devise and carry out, on the principle of self-help, some scheme for a systematic agitation to enlighten the more favoured section of the community in India with their wants and grievances, the problem cannot be accelerated to a satisfactory solution. On the other hand, the backward state of education of the Persian Zoroastrians forms the principal drawback, and as they are not cognizant with the art of prosecuting agitation through literary resources, they need to be trained up before they can avail themselve of the proper means of redress. An Anjuman has already been formed of recent years for a concerted agitation, and we may rely upon a material and rapid improvement in their condition if only they repeatedly keep themselves in evidence and seek the help of their coreligionists of India, which we feel sure will not be with held.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

The words of warning which Mrjor Sykes has uttered should, the "Rast-Goftar" observes, be written large in the diary of every Parsi, who has the interest of the community at heart. He speaks without equivocation, but his appeal is couched in the following impassioned and sympathetic terms:—"You are an extremely wealthy but numerically small community, of which 90,000, who are not increasing in numbers, reside in India, and 10,000, in Persia. The larger section in India is educated and progressive, but is physically speaking, nervous and weakly from a residence of many generation, and the enervating climate of India and an almost total relinquishment of agriculture, is it not to your obvious advantage to push development and trade in Southern Persia and, in the process of such development, to send as many of your sons as possible back to the glorious climate of Iran? I am confident that no Parsi of means has taken up this problem, which, apart from the wide future it opens up, would revitalise the whole Zoroastrian community, which otherwise seems threatened with extinction. Plain words these, and as we read them, we can hardly believe that it is some one else speaking and not ourselves. Will the Parsis heed the note of warning which Major Sykes has struck, and help their community to relieve the congested city in which they are bodily packed up, and secondly is to encourage their lower classes to take kindly to agriculture?

STRANGE WILL OF A DUCHESS.

The Hon. Harriet Georgiana Caetani, Duchessa di Sermoneta, of 39, Grosvenor-place, S.W., and of Viale Principe Umberti, No. 9, Florence, Italy, late of 22, Grosvenor-place, S.W., who received the Grand Collar of the Annunziata, which confers on the wearer the rank of cousin to the King of Italy, widow of Don Michael Angelo Caetani Duca di Sermoneta, and grand-daughter of the fourth Duke of Portland, daughter of the sixth Lord Howard de Walden, left estate in the United Kingdom of the gross value of £249,689, of which the net personalty is £249,489.

After leaving a number of handsome bequests to various family servants, the testatrix stated that her husband had desired her to give a certain emerald brooch to his daughter Donna Isilia Lovatelli if she were satisfied with her conduct towards herself (the testatrix), and, as she was not satisfied, she left her the empty black velvet case as ample recompense for her conduct towards herself and her late husband.

Subject to numerous other legacies, she left her English estate to Lord Algnson and two others of her family, while she bequeathed £10,000 to her brother, the Hon. W. Charles Ellis, besides house property, and £40,000 to her niece, Elena Lought, and her husband, Pisto, servant, as an acknowledgment of services rendered.

THE FIRST COURT.

Some of the Dresses.

THE King and Queen held the opening Royal reception of the year at Buckingham Palace. The occasion was diplomatic and official, and as numerous presentations were made in those circles those of debutantes and brides unconnected with them were few. Although Court mourning is over, family mourning continues with their Majesties, consequently there was no colour in the Royal circle but black and white, and the imposing scarlet and blue and gold of uniforms. The Queen's Court costume was entirely black, veil and plumes being of the same hue. Regally magnificent, however, were her Majesty's diamonds and jewels, while the blue ribbon of the Garter was placed across the bodice of the gown, the left side of which was covered with jewelled badges of Royal and Imperial Orders. The Duchess of Buccleuch, Mistress of the Robes, and other ladies in attendance were in black, the Maids of Honour in waiting alone wearing white.

THE DUCHESS OF SOMERSET

wore a lovely train of gold and white brocade richly embroidered round the hem with pearls, silver, and paste. The dress was of pale gold satin draped with priceless lace and richly embroidered to correspond, with the train. Her grace wore a high and beautiful tiara of diamonds and a necklet to correspond also of some fine pearls. The Duchess of Westminster, who was very beautifully attired and wore superb jewels, presented Lady Hugh Grosvenor on her marriage. The bride's dress was of white satin, the skirt almost entirely veiled and the bodice draped with lovely antique Brussels point lace. The train, handsome, severe, and stately, was of silver moire shot and lined with silver. A diamond tiara and dog-collar were worn, a diamond and ruby pendant, and diamond ornaments in the bodice. The Countess of Erne attended and presented Mrs. Hubert Crichton, wife of Captain Hubert Crichton, Irish Guards. Lady Erne's dress was of rich white and silver brocade trimmed with old and perfect lace, while the train was of black velvet. A deep tiara and beautiful festooned necklet of diamonds were worn and diamond ornaments. Lady Erne carried a magnificent ostrich-feather fan. Mrs. Hubert Crichton's dress was of white satin embroidered in diamond jewelling and silver and draped with old lace. Some lace was made to form a Capucin hood falling over the train at the back. The train was of white velvet lined with rose-leaf pink satin. Diamond and pearl ornaments were worn.

THE COUNTESS OF PORTSMOUTH

presented on her husband's appointment as Under-Secretary for War, those a remarkably lovely gown. It was of carnation pink crepe de chine, made in Princess style, with an over-dress caught slightly up at one side, the under-dress sweeping the ground. Both were bordered round them with a deep embroidery of classical character excuted in gold, silver and dull mother-o'-pearl. The sleeves were of the finest and due point d'alguille lace, which was also used to trim the decolletage, on the left side of which was a large cluster of velvet-petalled geraniums, pink and deep soft red, arranged with their own foliage. The train was of velvet, the shade of the pink geraniums. At one side it was draped with the finest Point de Venise lace, while near the hem was a garniture of geraniums set in tulle of the two shades. A parure of diamonds and rubies was worn.

THE COUNTESS OF ANCASTER

who presented Lady Willoughby de Eresby on her marriage, wore a dress of brocade. The deep, creamy ground showed a design of small bunches of roses, and the skirt opened over the flounce of silver creamy white cifton. The bodice, on which sparkled many diamonds, was finished with a fichu of chiffon, over which fell some old and matchless lace, rose point of the very finest and of exquisite design. The train was of rose-foliage green satin and was softly trimmed with gold and ecru lace, tied in at intervals with bows of gold ribbon. Lady Ancaster wore very imposing jewels. Lady Willoughby de Eresby's dress was very soft and graceful, while statuesque in style. It was white, with silver and pearl embroideries and the train was of satin and lace and mousseline de soie, with embroidery

THE COUNTESS OF RADNOR

was attired in ivory satin. The skirt was full, and fell in graceful folds, sweeping towards the back. On the bodice was a deep berthe of effective embroidery in gold and Pompadour colourings. There was also a draped fichu of Brussels lace. The train, of myrtle-green velvet, was lined with cream-coloured taffeta shot with green, while it was trimmed with thick ruches of chiffon of differing shades of green.

THE COUNTESS OF SEFTON

was in black, as were almost all ladies whose husbands are officially attached to the Court. The gown of chiffon velvet, was trimmed with lace, which was embroidered with silver. There were also light draperies of black spotted net, interlined with silver tissue. The train was of Mechlin net, with alternate lines of silver tissue and of crepe de Chine. Round it was an affective black and silver edging. A diamond tiara, necklet, and ornaments were worn.

COUNTESS KOENIGSMARCK'S

black moire train was worn over a velvet dress, also black. It was trimmed with bright and oxydised silver lace and with chenille embroidery, while there was on the bodice a chemisette of Point de Venise lace which was also used to form cuffs to the short sleeves.

VISCOUNT CRICHTON

wore a dress of white satin, into which effective Egyptian embroideries were cleverly introduced. The train was unique, being composed of old rose point lace mounted over gauged white chiffon; very beautiful diamond and pearl ornaments completed a singularly successful Court costume.

VICOUNTESS GOUGH'S

cloth-of-gold dress was veiled with creamed-coloured net, into which lace motifs were introduced. There was a deep gold belt, and the train was of yellow brocade shot and lined with gold.

LADY MEARDALE.

whose Court costome was of extraordinary beauty. The Princess dress was of a wonderful brocade, the ground palest water-blue, and the design outlined richly with blue deeper in the same soft shade. The berthe and the hem were elabrately embroidered in milk-white, crystal, and silver tube beads, and in silver thread. Large sapphire stones, set in silver were effectively introduced in the embroidery. A train of sapphire blue velvet was worn with a clever introduction of chiffon near the shoulders, the velvet introduced in tapering points.

LADY DESBROUGH'S

dress, on which was some priceless lace, was of white net, embroidered with crystal in long graceful lines. There was a deep flounce of satin gouise and wrought with paste and crystal. The bodice was draped with lace made of which was used to trim the white soft satin train. Diamond and pearl ornaments were worn.

THE HON. MRS. EARNEST ROWELSYSON

was in the diplomatic circle, and presented a charming daughter. Her own dress was all black. Moir antique was the material and the style Princess. The skirt fell in points over the chiffon finely wrought with jet and velvet in an effective pattern. The bodice was also finished with velvet and jet, and had a beautifully arranged berthe of white chiffon with old lace over it. The velvet train was lined with white satin and handsome diamond ornaments were worn. Miss Joan Bowes-Lyon's presentation costume was of course, in white. The satin skirt was embroidered in a raised design of true lover's knots in the same material and the swathed bodice had a berthe made of a large bow of satin sewn with pears. The train of lace was lined with silver tissue and softly trimmed with chiffon. Hon. Mrs. St. John Brodrick who presented Miss Brodrick, her eldest unmarried step-daughter, was herself attired all in white and silver the dress of chiffon with a panel of lace embroidery, and the train cloth-of-silver, softened with chiffon. Miss Brodrick's white satin gown was in Princess style, and her train of soft and snowy chiffon.

THE COUNTESS OF ERNE.

The Countess of Erne's dress was entirly made of white silver brocade very handsomely arranged in picturesque folds, with fichu of tulle. Her train was in rich black velvet, and wore diamond ornaments, consisting of a tiara, necklet, andbows.

COUNTESS WRANGEL.

The wife of the Swedish Minister, was richly dressed in satin cream brocade with flounces of fine old Mechlin edged with silver tissue. Some of this fine lace draping the bodice was caught in front with a bunch of silver and gold roses. The train of Mechlin lace, embroidered in mother-o'-pearl sequins, was lined with silver tissue and trimmed with gold and silver roses.

THE COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN.

The Countess of Aberdeen went to Court in a handsome gown of black mousseline satin, the skirt arranged in graceful folds after the manner of a Romney portrait. Two bands of black velvet, about an inch and a half wide, were placed ankle-high and six inches above it respectively. These were held to the skirt by an extremely handsome embroidery done in silk, representing trails of pink and yellow roses and leaves, the stems wandering picturesquely from one band of velvet to another. The bodice had cross over folds of the satin mousseline, turned back in wide soft revers edged with the black velvet and some narrower embroidery matching that on the skirt. A small vest of cream lace, made a becoming finish. The puff sleeves were tied in with ribbon, and pink and yellow chiffon mingled lined the black mousseline velvet train.

LADY MARJORIE SINCLAIR.

A delightfully pretty frock of white chiffon was worn by Lady Aberdeen's daughter. The skirt had a deep, full flounce of the chiffon, arranged with a doubled beading like a frill. Behind this beading and again lower down, were bands of opal and silver embroidery in a floral design, shining through the veil of chiffon very prettily. A berthe of the embroidery trimmed the bodice while the train was of ivory chiffon velvet. The Hon. Mrs. Gwynne, Lady Aberdeen's niece, was presented on her marriage in a gown of corded silk, handsomely trimmed with fine Honiton lace and a fichu of silver embroidery. A very beautiful Honiton lace veil draped the ivory mousseline velvet train, which was lined with billows of creamy chiffon.

LADY WEARDALE.

Lady Weardale's gown of brocade on a satin ground, with a design of interlacing flower trails, was a study in grey and blue. A handsome embroidery in floral design was carried out in crystal bugles and a trellis of blue beads, each flower having a centre composed of a very large sapphire in a pale shade. The sleeves were of puffed white tulle, with narrow slightly-kilted frills for ornament and the bige and crystal embroidery adorned the skirt round the hem. Sapphire blue chiffon, spangled with blue sequins formed the train, and an embroidery of velvet bows and ribbon outlined in sequins marked the middle of the train, which was lined with blue silk, and had an interlining of flame-coloured chiffon, which gave a very uncommon and effective ting to the prevalent colouring.

THE LADY MAYORESS.

The Lady Mayoress was attired in a handsome white silk gown, veiled with chiffon and fine black Brussels tulle, showered all over with dewdrop sequins and relieved by a scroll design in black velvet applique outlined with crystal and opal beads. Beautiful point de gaze lace draped the corsage, forming a berthe and sleeves. The train, in rich black Lyons velvet, lined with white satin, was trimmed with flounces of the exquisite old lace held by antique paste buckles.

MRS. ASQUITH.

A very charming gown was that worn by Mrs Asquith. Of white satin, embroidered at the hem with a pretty shell design in delicate pink touched with silver, it had a quaint highwaisted bodice, with a collar of silver and gold lace, trimmed with the palest shell-pink velvet and pink flowers. White satin lined with shell-pink, and trimmed with silver and white embroidered chiffon, formed the train.

MRS. LLOYD GEORGE.

Mrs. Lloyd George also wore white satin, a dainty gown trimmed with silver, and her train was of white satin embroidered in one corner with leeks—emblem of Wales—and a welsh harp. Leek-green chiffon lined the train of this highly original gown.

MRS. HERBERT GLADSTONE.

A silvery satin Princesse gown under a train of pale blue tissue was worn by Mrs, Herbert.

LADY ROBERTSON.

The white duchess satin worn by Lady Robertson was masked at every seam with silver, widening into motifs at the hem and finished with crystal bugles. The pointed bodice was also embroidered. The train of Brussels lace was transparent, having a lining of silver tissue and ornaments of orchids, matching a cluster of the same flowers on the corsage.

MRS. SOAMES.

A very effective white satin gown, entirely veiled with black Chantilly, was worn by Mrs. Soames. It had an interlining of silver tissue, and the silver moire veiled satin train fell from both shoulders. Mrs. Soames presented her daughter, Mrs. Richardson, who was in ivory duchess satin, embroidered with silver.

LADY ROBSON

Lady Robson's Princesses grown of pale pink chiffon over tissue in a darker shade was trimmed with tissue roses and draped with lovely lace. The train of pink chiffon was entirely veiled in the fine old lace.

THE DEBUTANTES

Among the debutantes were Miss Joan White law Reid, daughter of the U.S.A. Ambassador: Miss Mariam Pease, daughter of Mrs. Joseph Pease and Miss Stella Campbell, daughter of Mrs. Patrick Campbell. The latter wore a Princesse grown of white satin under a train of silver tissue, and Miss Pease's white satin dress had silver roses trailing down the entire front to the hem and the satin train was lined with chiffon.

A DISHONEST MAMLATDAR.

AN APPEAL BY GOVERNMENT.

IN the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, disposed of the petition of the Government of Bombay, in respect of the conviction of a Mamlatdar named Naro Bhaskar Shahasrabudne and one Srinivas Krishna Shiralkar, on charges respectively of taking and offering bribes in respect of certain official transactions. Mr. Kirkpatrick with Mr. Ramdass, appeared for the Government of Bombay. The Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, with Mr. Bakle, appeared for the ex-Mamlatdar; and Mr. Brauson, with Mr. K. H. Kelkar, appeared for Shiralkar. The cases have been reported.

The late Government Pleader, Rao Saheb Vasudev J. Kirtikar, in the course of the petition, dated 10th April last, which he had filed on behalf of the Government of Bombay stated that the accused were tried at the Satara Sessions in September 1905. The first accused was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 500. The second was convicted on two counts and sentenced in all to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 5,000. Both the accused appealed to the High Court. The sentence passed on the first accused was confirmed. In the case of the second accused the conviction and sentence in respect of one of the counts were upheld, and in respect of the other count he was acquitted. This confirmation was without prejudice to any application the Government might make for enhancement of sentences. The Government now submitted that the sentences were indequate in view of the fact that there could hardly be worse instances of bribery and abement than those disclosed in these proceedings. The High Court Judges would, therefore, be graciously pleased to pass such enhanced sentences as to their Lordships might seem adequate, with regard to the circumstances of these cases. Another conviction against the ex-Mamlatdar was presented for enhancement under similar circumstances.

Counsel were heard in the two appeals before the Court, Mr. A. Lucas, the Sessions Judge at Satara, had decided the first case on 4th Sepesember last, and the second on the 15th of the same month. These subsequently came in appeal by the accused before the High Court. In the first case, the sentence of one year's simple imprisonment was enhanced by the Judges, yesterday, to two years' rigorous imprisonment against the Mamlatdar and the six months simple imprisonment, awarded in the event of the non-payment of the fine of Rs. 500 was altered to six months' rigorous imprisonment. In the case the second accused was sentenced by Mr. Lucas to an accumulated term of two years' rigorous imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 5,000. On appeal by the accused the High Court confirmed one conviction only, and not the second. The result was that the sentence was reduced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and the fine to Rs. 2,500. In the present appeal by Government their Lordships refused to interfere with its former decision as regarded the second accused Shiralkar.

In the second case, decided by Mr. Lucas on 15th September, the sentence of one year's simple imprisonment was altered to one year's rigorous imprisonment in the present appeal, and the alternative of six months simple imprisonment, imposed in the event of non-payment of a fine of Rs. 550 inflicted on him, was altered to six months' rigorous imprisonment. So that, in the event of non-payment of fine in both the cases, the ex-Mamlatdar has to undergo a collective sentence of four years' rigorous imprisonment. As he has undergone part of the simple imprisonment sentences already the remaining pare of the sentences will be rigorous.

A NEW AIRSHIP.

Interesting Experiments in Germany.

MAJOR PARSEVAL communicated to the Berlin Press some details of the experiments with his new airship. Two ascents of ten and twenty minutes' duration were made, the balloon being steered by Captain Krogh who accompanied Count Zeppelin last year. At both attempts the balloon answered the helm without fail. Although the strength of the wind was only five miles an hour, the trials conclusively proved that by utilizing the full force of the motor a wind of double that strength could be overcome. The maximum height attained was 1,500 feet, but, of course, this moderation was intentional.

Major Parseval admits that the first flight exposed certain technical failings, which he is now endeavouring to counteract. It is understood that another experiment will be made in presence of the Emperor next Thursday. The balloon has the appearance of a whale, owing to two wings or fins, which are intended to maintain its balance. The balloon is 150 feet in length, and requires 8,000 cubic feet of gas. On the four-cornered platform which takes the place of the usual car is a 90 horse-power motor, which not only drives the screw, but also works a ventilator. This ventilator drives the wind into a pipe, which in turn fills a sail-like appendage constituting the rudder-screw. The latter consists of four blades, which are of balloon silk over a steel frame-work. Other details are at present secret.

An interesting brochure was lately published in Strasburg by Major Moedebeck on the history of airships and their use in war. The author fully describes experiments, from that of the Jesuit Francesco Lana in 1670 to Count Zeppelin's attempts of last year. The illustrations are especially excellent, and there is a most interesting chapter on the development of guns intended for protection against airships.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

The 'Lancet' this week calls attention to the very common and dirty practice of licking postage-stamps and points out that such an objectionable habit may have dangerous consequences. Our contemporary, in sending out its Special hospital Sunday Supplement in parcels requiring a threepenny stamp was struck with the brilliancy of the yellow colouring on the stamp, and was startled to find on analysis that this colouring was due to a poisonous salt, chromate of lead (chrome yellow). Each threepenny stamp weighs rather more than half a grain, and the quantity of chromate of lead present was found to be 2·53 per cent. On this basis seventy stamps would contain one grain of poisonous lead salt. Cases of fatal poisoning by chromate of lead are on record which illustrate the powerful poisonous effects of this salt. As little as one-fifth of a grain proved fatal to two children who had sucked the colouring from some pastry adorned with ornaments containing chromate of lead. According to an analysis, therefore, of the threepenny postage-stamps, a fatal dose (one-fifth of a grain) of chromate of lead would be contained in fourteen stamps. The 'Lancet' very rightly commends these facts to the Postmaster-General.

Rus in Urbe, Highgate, writes: A heron was flying high across Highgate on Monday evening, going in the direction of the Lea Valley; and an owl has been heard here almost every night for the last week. I think we own the record for rurality, if I may coin the word, as we are barely 4 1-2 miles from Charing Cross. It was here that a badger was discovered in my sideentrance by a Carter Paterson boy just ten years ago, of which fact I then wrote you.

Mr. Sydney Morse, J.P. Airlie Gardens, Campden Hill, W., also writes to us as follows: Seeing a paragraph in your paper last night as to the non-appearance of the the swallow tribe in London, it might interest you to know that I saw a swallow in the Park on Sunday, and that on Monday night I saw three swifts flying westwards as I was passing the Albert Hall. The same evening three very large birds crossed over my garden making a croaking sound. We had only a glimpse of them but they were large-winged, heavy birds with plumage that looked black. It was about nine p.m. I should be much interested if anyone else saw the birds and could name them. They were flyig from Holland Park eastwards.

Not only did Mr. Davitt write nearly a dozen bulky books with his left hand, and also an immense number of newspaper letters and articles, but he also imposed on himself the additional heavy burden of writing out his speeches—a terribly toilsome task to a man handicapped by the loss of his rigat arm. In the House of Commons he usually had his speeches on important subjects written out in seven or eight sections, which he arrange on the bench behind him, taking up one after the other with unfailing precision in its proper place. He introduced an extemporary remark here and there suggested by something said by a previous speaker, but he stuck pretty closely to his manuscript as a rule.

Now that the L. C. C. immense generating-station at Greenwich, formally opened on Saturday, is actually in operation, the Astronomer-Royal and his staff will be in a better position to judge of the effect that this necessary adjunct to London's municipal tramway service will have on the important observational work at the Observatory. The troubles from obscuring smoke drifting across the meridian so freely prophesied in some quarters, are not likely, however, to arise. What is really feared is that the vibration of the big engines may make itself sufficiently apparent on the Observatory hill to interfere with the perfect rigidity so essential to the delicate instruments of the astronomer.

Should, however, necessity arise to verify the English survey, the officials of the Ordnance Survey may find the L. C. C. smoke somewhat interfere with the clear observation of the obelisk in Epping Forest, just west of Chingford Plain. The centre of this obelisk marks within a tenth of an inch the astronomical north from Greenwich, and through it runs the Greenwich meridian of the Ordnance Survey maps. This meridian is not exactly the same as the Greenwich time meridian (the basis of standard time all over the world) which is some twenty feet more to the east. The little bit of land in the Forest on which the Chingford Mark stands, as well as the obelisk itself, is the only part of the Forest not under the charge of the City Corporation as Conservators, it being the property of the Admiralty and under the care of Sir W. H. Christie as Astronomer-Royal.

Cardinal Raphael Merry del Val, who as the special representative of Pope Pius X. will loom large as the marriage of King Alfonso to Princes Ena, was born at 33, Gloucester-place, Port-man-square, London, W., on October 10, 1865. His father, then Secretary to the Spanish Embassy in London, afterwards became Spanish Ambassador to Belgium and the Vatican. On the paternal side the Cardinal is descended from an Irish family that settled in Spain at the end of the seventeenth century, while on the maternal he is decidedly English. His grandmother before her marriage was a Miss Sophia Willcox, daughter of a gentleman M. P. for Southampton. So that as a blend of Spanish, English, and Irish blood the Cardinal is a peculiarly fitting Papal delegate to the Royal marriage.

Mrs. Drew is, of course, able to give many little personal reminiscences associated with her illustrious father and his relationship with books, not known to the general public. Mr. Gladstone was by no means a rabid book-buyer, writes his daughter. Rare books, first editions, and elaborate bindings had no especial attraction for him. A book should be fully bound. It consists, he liked to remind his friends, like men from whom it draws its lineage, of a body and a soul. Noble works should not appear in mean and worthless dress. So human and personal did a book seem to Mr. Gladstone that it gave him real pain to see it carelessly used or ill-treated—laid open on its face, untidily marked, dog's eared, thumbed. A decent burial he ventured to suggest—not cremation, but interment—for books unsuitable for daily companionship.

Mr. Davitts entrance to the House of Commons was barred by a long series of fatalities which have no analogies except in the cases of Wilkes and Bradlaugh. So far back as when he was a prisoner in Portland Gaol he was elected member for Meath. On February 28, 1882 he was declared by resolution of the House of Commons incapable of election as having been adjudged guilty of (treason) felony. When he was purged of the felony an objection to take the oath of allegiance precluded him from accepting many offers of seats. At last when Mr. Glasstone's policy of conciliation removed his scruples he contested Waterford in December 1891 but was defeated by Mr. John Redmond. He was returned for North Meath at the General Election of 1892, but unseated on petition in the December following. He was then immediately elected for North-East Cork, but was obliged to vacate that seat on being adjudicated bankrupt for non-payment of the costs of the Meath election petition. In 1895 he was returned for West Mayo but before the next dissolution had retired from Parliamentary life in consequence of ill-health.

Mr. F. R. Martin, of the "Swedish" Embassy at Constantinople, tells an interesting history in the June number of the "Burlington Magazine." Last year he bought from an old Turkish family a fine Oriental album. The volume had been formed by some amateur about the year 1595, to judge by the gilded designs which covered the margins. Besides a large number of specimens of Persian and Turkish calligraphy, it contained thirty European engravings on copper, mostly dating from the middle or end of the sixteenth century, and thirty-two Oriental miniatures, some by the best Persian artists, two Japanese, one Chinese, and one by a European master. The last turned out to be a portrait of a young Turk, by Gentile Bellini, which the "Burlington" reproduces in photogravure. Only three other such works by Gentile Bellini are known to exist. The history of how the late Bishop Bickersteth wrote Peace, Perfect Peace, was told recently by his son the present Vicar of Leeds. The Bishop was staying in Harrogate one summer, and attended worship at Christ Church, High Harrogate, where the late Canon Gibbon, then the vicar (an eloquent man and residentiary canon of Ripon) took for his text Thou will keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee. After the service the Bishop sat on one of the seats in the Stray outside the church and wrote the hymn on a scrap of paper and took it that afternoon and read it to a sick friend.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following statement of Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimates for the year 1906-1907 :—

Presidency	Estimate.	Actual	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
In June 1906	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Bengal	49,50,000	56,94,100	7,44,100	.....
In May 1905.	4,00,000	1,87,500	.....	2,12,500
Bomoay				
Total	53 50,000	58,81,600	5,31,600	.....

Three sale of Bengal Opium and two months' pass Duty on Opium Exported from Bombay, 1906-07

Presidency	Estimate.	Actual	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	.....
To end of June 1906				
Bengal	1,48,50,000	1,69,16,200	20,66,200	.....
To end of May 1906				
Bombay	3,00,000	3,03,500	.....	2,05,500
Total	1,54,50,000	1,73,10,700	18,60,700	.....

THE NEW

LAXATIVE

For Constipation, Flatulence,
Sluggish Liver, Heaviness
and Headache, &c.

Bishop's Maxils

are quite free from the many defects of the common "liver pills" and ordinary purgatives. Moreover, Bishop's Maxils have several excellent qualities of their own not found in any other remedy. Thus :—

BISHOP'S MAXILS do not cause Nausea or Griping.

BISHOP'S MAXILS are Certain and Effective.

BISHOP'S MAXILS are Mild and Gentle in Action.

BISHOP'S MAXILS are Suited to Both Sexes.

BISHOP'S MAXILS do not contain Dangerous Drugs.

Bishop's Maxils

fulfil all the requirements of a pleasant and effective general laxative, and are especially valuable in

Habitual Constipation.

Fuller description and complete directions as to dose, &c., are enclosed in every package of *Bishop's Maxils*, which may be had of all Chemists.

Prepared only by

ALFRED BISHOP Ld.

48, Spelman Street, LONDON,

ENGLAND.

LIPTON'S TEAS

PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREAT STRENGTH,

are the

MOST ECONOMICAL in the WORLD

and give

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

Do not be persuaded into buying other Teas,

which are represented as "Just as Good."

NONE are so GOOD as

LIPTON'S TEAS

The British Medical Journal says:
"Benger's Food has *by its excellence* established a reputation of its own."

BENGER'S Food

for Infants, Invalids, and the Aged

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

BENGER'S FOOD with milk forms a dainty, delicious, and most easily digested cream. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

Benger's Food is sold by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

"I shall soon be travelling again in the Rocky Mountains, and shall depend a good deal upon Liebig's Extract—that is to say, upon LEMCO, *which is the only Liebig's Extract I recognise."*—EDWARD WHYMPER.

Sportsmen

provided with LEMCO are equipped for all emergencies in the food line. In addition to its unique food value it is compact and will keep for any length of time.

LEMCO

The original and only genuine Liebig Company's Extract.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 19.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	83 9-16	=	— 3-16
3 do. Rentes	97 1-4 ex	=	unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	103 1-4	=	do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66	=	+ 1-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	30 5-16	=	+ 1-16
4 months hence	30 1-16	=	+ 1-16
Spot in New York	65 3-4	=	+ 1-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·17 1-2	=	unchanged
Berlin	20·47 1 4	=	— 1-4
New York Demand	4·85 3-8	=	unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 per cent	=	do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	5 1-4 do	=	do
9 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4 do	=	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 do	=	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 do	=	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 3-4 do	=	do
7 day market loans	2 1-4 do	=	— 1-4

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £75,000

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 47 3-4 + 1-4 J-A sellers firmer
Yellow Cawnpore 46 3-4 + 1-4 J-J sellers firmer
brown 44 1-4 + 3-4 J J done

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 43 1-8 + 2-8 J J sellers

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 5-8

ARRIVALS—
Steamers Lingsor, Kt of the Garter, and Drumcondra

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	easier
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	steady
Total Sales	10,000
Spot	6·10—1
Egyptian F G F Brown	105-8
Sold on speculation and for Export	1,000
Imports	10,000
Futures closed	easier

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·78 —6	5·77 —7	5·71 —5
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·64 —4	5·59 —4	5·59 —3
Dec-Jan	Jan-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
5·59 —3	5·59 —4	5·61 —3

Receipts at U S Ports	7,000
Do. last year	14,000
Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Do. do Continent	nil

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·95—15
Futures, month of July	10·31—23
Do. do. Aug	10·46—18
Do. do. Dec	10·39—10

a

a Declined owing to official weather reports indicate beneficial rains and to bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 15-16—1-8
Futures months of July	10·27—19
Do. do. Aug	10·46—18
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 19th June 1906 :—

Cotton	9,645 bales.
Wheat	12,203 cwts.
Linseed	3,693 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,596 do
Gingellyseed	609 do
Poppyseed	2,805 do
Groundnut	71 do
Castorseed	7,736 do
Rice	5,274 do
Myrabollams	1,897 do
Cottonseed	7,555 do
Mowrasee	149 do
Gram	2,404 do
Joowar	168 do
Maize	10 do

BOMBAY, JUNE 20.

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.				1s. 4d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills	3 Months Sight		D.A.	1s. 4 7-32d
Do.	6	do.	do.	1s. 4 11-32d.
French Francs	3	do.	do.	170
Marcks	3	do	do.	138 1-2
Hongkong	30	Days Sight		155
Shanghai	30	do		215
Japan	30	do.		150 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	95·15
1st Settlement, 29th June	95·14
2nd do. 31st July	98·12

Money Market. Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 3rd May.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 24th "	5	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 7th June	5	do.
Bank of Madras do. 29th May	6	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
LINSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	7	7	0
forward Sept.	7	14	0
RAPESEED.—Tone firm.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	7	10	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	nominal.		
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	8	5	0
POPPYSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	8	5	0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	37	0	0
WHEAT—Tone steady.			
White Delhi	4	11	0
White Pessi	4	12	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.....quiet.
Estimated sales..... 10,000 bales.
Imports..... 3,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.
5·76 —2	5·75 —2	5·68 —3
Sep.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·62 —2	5·57 —2	5·56 —3
Dec-Jan	Jan-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
5·56 —3	5·56 —3	5·59 —2

COTTON.—The local market is quiet with quotations reduced Re. 1 to R 2. There is some enquiry for high class stapled descriptions but such qualities are scarce, and the turnover reported is very small.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (fty. terms)	187	177	...	Ready.
Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms)	196	186	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	196	186	...	do.
Comrawuttee (descriptions)	M.-G. 204	197	...	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	203	196	do.
Julgaum (M.-G.)	...	204	197	do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	...	...	203	do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M G)	205	199	...	do.
Karanga do (M G)				
Akola do (M G)				
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	...	208	202	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	206	200	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	...	211	205	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	...	230	252	do.
Bhowaugger, (M. G.)	...	224	214	do.
Do (H. G.)	...	214	204	do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	...	202	195	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	252	do.
Westerns	...	...	234	do.
Compta (M. G.)	...	...	233	do.

SHARES.

Petits	Rs. 3,450.
Mark's per cent.	149.
Port Canning Co.	430,

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	1	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	1	1	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Ramatipure, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	1	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	8
Total	8	4	96
Total plague deaths to date	133	325	197,2731
Same date last year	25	21	101

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
nil	nil

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
10	6

PURELY PERSONAL.

THOSE who had the privilege of personal acquaintance with Princess Eoa a few years ago, and remember what a high-spirited, almost boyden's little girl she was cannot help wondering how the future Queen of Spain will like the extreme ceremony of her new country. Being constantly with her brothers during play hours, the young Princess took part in most of their recreations. Whenever the Duke of Connaught's family were near, Princess Patricia usually joined her Battenberg cousins, and many a good romp the young people indulged in. After Princess Ena was promoted to wear her fair hair in a big tail, her younger brothers used to tease her dreadfully, watching their opportunity to pull the long, thick plait, and then assuming an innocent air when the Royal victim turned round to discover the offending one. She once, indeed, administered a well-deserved punishment to a youthful prince whose energy considerably outran his discretion.

Lady William Cecil, who has been in waiting at the Royal marriage at Madrid is eldest daughter of Lord Amherst, of Hackney, and heiress presumptive to his peerage. Her marriage with Lord William Cecil, uncle to Lord Exeter took place in 1885, and she has a son and heir who will come of age next year. Lady William Cecil is a woman of many gifts and accomplishments. She is a clever sculptor, a bookbinder of rare skill and taste, and inherits from her father a deep love for the ancient East. In fact, she is a keen Egyptologist, bought land at Assouan that contained tombs, and had them carefully excavated. Then she made an extensive collection of the birds of Egypt and wrote a book called Birds of the Nile. Lord and Lady William Cecil make their home at Hunmanby Hall, which was left to Lady Amherst by her father Admiral Mitford. The place is near Scarborough and finely situated. A quaint custom talks place every year on the neighbouring sands of Filey. Seated on horseback Lady Amherst, as Lady of the Manor, rides out to sea at low tide and when she is unable to go further a stake is driven in, and this boundary marks the limit of her royalty over the fishing.

By the way, two Lady William Cecils now walk the earth—the above-mentioned lady, and also the wife of the Rev. Lord William Cecil, a younger brother of the present Lord Salisbury. These doubles are by no means unknown in the world of society. Two ladies bear the name of Lady Mary Trefusis. One—the elder—is a sister of the Duke of Buccleuch, and the other is a sister of Lord Beauchamp and a Bedchamber Woman to the Princess of Wales. And until last March there were two Lady Hermione Grahams—one who is now the wife of Cameron of Lochiel, and her grandmother, Lady Hermione Graham, daughter of the twelfth Duke of Somerset.

The Prince of Wales' exhibits at the International Exhibition, at the Horticultural Hall, Westminster, and his long private visit to the show before it was opened to the public have excited general interest in a display which, as a rule, appeals only to the enthusiast. The Prince, whose speciality is British and British-Colonial stamps, with a disappointment familiar to all collectors when examining the galleries. He noticed a sheet of early four-anna Indian stamps which was offered to him years ago for £150, and which is now worth about £1,200. Ah! he said, I have reason to envy Mr Mansberg that sheet. Prince Eddie is following in his father's footsteps as a stamp collector. He sent an excellent set of Liberian specimens, all possessing their original gum, together with an interesting book of unused French of colonial stamps. Other royal stamp collectors who have earned honourable mention in the sacred courts of the philatelists are Prince Gustav Adolf of Sweden, the heir apparent to the throne of Portugal, one of the younger sons of the Kaiser, and the Crown Prince of Siam.

If there ever was a fancy of arbitrary values it is that of stamp collecting. But, the market being obvious, the price is real, so long as it lasts. It is therefore, a matter for national congratulation that the practice of bequeathing valuable collections to the nation is becoming popular. The late Mr. T. K. Tapling set the fashion by leaving his superb collection, now valued at £150,000, to the British Museum. Mr. C. J. Phillips, one of the recognised authorities in philately, says there are other prizes in store for national collections. I know of four of the greatest collections in the world that are being formed by their owners with the intention of bequeathing them to their respective countries. These collections are probably worth half a million pounds sterling and the rarities that have gone into them will never again be on sale. To the Philistine the stamp craze seems the most absurd and futile of fancies, but it has its commercial points. London bankers, it is said, have cheerfully advanced thousands of pounds on rare stamp collections when they declined to concede the smallest overdraft on South African mining shares.

Lord Haddo, in marrying the widow of a tradesman, will be following out the traditions of fraternity and equality in which he was brought up. His mother, Lady Aberdeen, carries her democratic notions even further than does Lady Warwick, and it was from the arrangement of her "menage" that Mr. J. M. Barrie gathered some of the ideas that were turned to account in "The Admirable Crichton. On the other hand, Lady Aberdeen can be very steady, and her Court at Dublin Castle this season were surrounded by a pomp and ceremony unknown in the days of Lady Dudley and Lady Cadogan. Lord Haddo, tall and strongly built like most of the members of his family, has no great liking for London life, and I have never seen him in a smart crowd here, unless tearing through Piccadilly on a bicycle comes under that definition. He tried farming for a time, just as his brothers tried shipbuilding, but the courtly duties of Viceregal life have lately absorbed all three. Lord Haddo first made the acquaintance of his "fiancee" as the friend of her only son who was at Balliol with him and is barely three years his junior. Mrs. Cockayne is the widow of one of the partners in the exceedingly prosperous Sheffield firm of Cockayne, drapers and house-furnishers. She is more than moderately well-off, and abandoned the "ile" of provincial lady some years ago in favour of London life. Lord Haddo follows a custom in high favour just now in mating with a lady who has the advantage of him in seniority. We need not go back to the examples set by the husbands of Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Madame Patti, Lady Randolph Churchill and Mrs. Langtry, Lady Lothian and Lady Howard de Walden, Lady Maghera morne and Lady Florence Astley were brides of last year.

By common consent much of the success of this year's Royal Naval and Military Tournament has been due to the indefatigable efforts of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Wallis King, of the Army Service Corps, and the Honorary Treasurer of the Tournament. Year by year Colonel King has occupied this arduous and often thankless office for a considerable period now. Speaking about him the other afternoon during the progress of the Musical Ride, a very well-known soldier said: If Wallis King had done half the good work on the field of battle that he has done in organising and arranging this tournament year by year he would have been a Field-Marshal to-day. No one save those who are behind the scenes knows what a vast amount of work there is always going on in connection with this tournament, work that needs unremitting care and attention on the part of the treasurer, and it was mainly for his good work in this connection that the King conferred the M.V.O. on Colonel King a short time ago. Apart from the tournament, Colonel King is known throughout the service as a very clever organiser and an expert on all matters affecting supply and transport. In this connection many competent judges regard him as second only to Sir Edward Ward. Strangely enough, it was Colonel Ward that Colonel King succeeded as treasurer of the tournament.

Major-General Arthur Paget, who led the 1st (Guards) Brigade at the Royal Review at Aldershot comes of a line of soldiers, his father being that fine old warrior, General Lord A. H. Paget. Major-General Paget is an old Scots Guardsman, and first saw service in the Asbanti War of 1873. Some years ago he was asked by an officer in another regiment what sort of polo team his battalion had. We don't play, was Paget's reply. Similar questions concerning cricket and football met with the same response. At last the questioner got tired and said: What on earth can the Scots Guards do, then? Give them half a chance and they can fight better than any regiment in the world? was Paget's prompt retort. Later the regiment under General Paget himself amply vindicated his early description of them.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

JOLLY CRICKET CLUB.

The following are Cricket Fixtures for the season :—

June 17—Aryan C C
June 24—Gaud Saraswat C C
July 1—International C C
July 8—Hindoo Gymkhana
July 15—New Shivajee C C
July 22—Islam Gymkhana
July 29—Elphinstone H School C C
Aug 5—Gujarati Union C C
Aug 12—Dalvadeya C C
Aug 19—Mahomedan C C
Aug 25—R I M Dockyard C C
Sept 2—Bombay Borah C C
Sept 9—The Mazagon Institute C C
Sept 16—Scratch Match
Sept 23—Fort Jolly C C

DO YOU CONTINUE TO SUFFER—

BECAUSE you have been disappointed with the means you have tried for obtaining relief? Do you go on suffering year after year and never think of Electricity as a cure for your trouble? Why? Because it has never been recommended to you for the reason that its effect is so wonderful on the human body that it must interfere largely with all other treatment. If you meet a man who has worn one of these body batteries, and been cured by it, you will begin to realize that you have found the remedy at last, for your trouble.

COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY

with attachments which can be used in distributing the current to any part of the body and applied direct to the afflicted parts, restores Man's Health, Strength and Vitality.

"DEAR SIR,—

It is now two weeks since I commenced to use your Body Battery. But I have tested your Battery, and I find my life a pleasure. And I might thank you for your advice. I am very grateful to you."

Yours very truly,
(Original letter will be shown to applicants.)

Should any man suffer from Weakness, Varicocele, Weak Organs, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Indigestion, Backache, Liver, Stomach, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, he will obtain every information as to how these ailments can be cured if he writes for one of MY FREE BOOKS. It will be sent FREE and POST paid.

Call and inspect this appliance if you are ailing. You may test it free. No charge for consultation. Hours 9-30 A.M. to 6 P.M.

C. C. COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY OR C. C. COOK.
NEAR TREACHER'S CORNER, 28, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTCH OATMEAL.

MACARONI. VERMICELLI.
CORN FLOUR. ARROWROOT
BARLEY. SAGO.
TAPIOCA.
BAKING
POWDER

MOIR'S

WHOLESALE DEPOTS:
BOMBAY.
KARACHI
CALCUTTA.

MANAGING AGENTS.
SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS.

Liqueur Exquisite, Tonic. Digestive and Efficacious

BENEDICTINE

Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The **BENEDICTINE** liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows :—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC (against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions), APERIENT (slow purgative), DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC (against convulsions,* qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given he liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following etters :—

* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE t ll other liqueurs.
ALEXANDER DUMAS.

* * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.
H. DE PENE.

* * * * We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.
TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the fore most rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.
The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and or its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Moritur qui non utitur."
Extract from the "Gazette Medicale."

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. it perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.
DR. MALLET, M.D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.
DR. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

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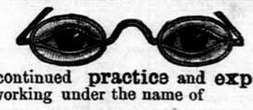
(Late partner  D. M. Dastoor & Co.)

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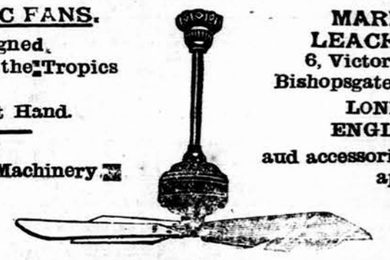

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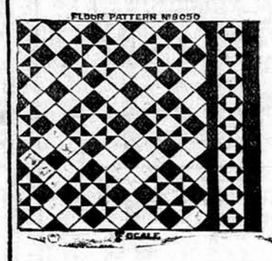

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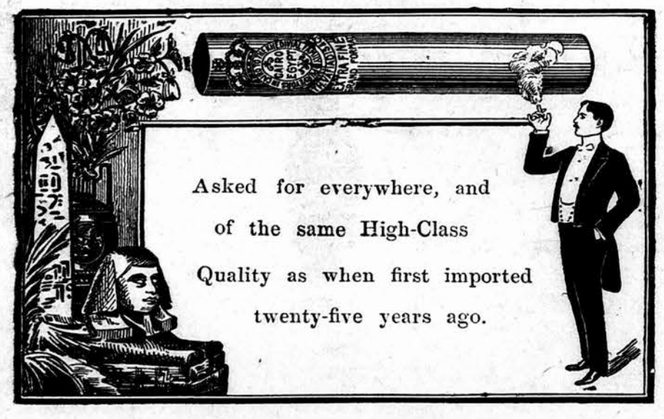

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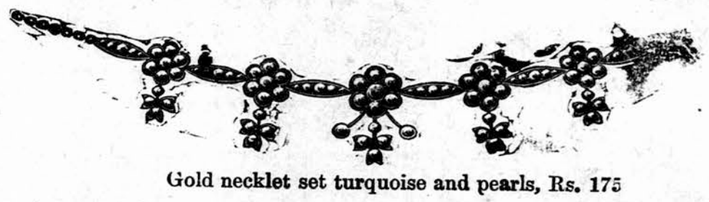

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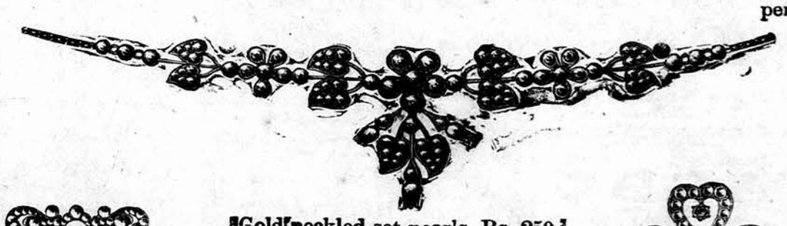

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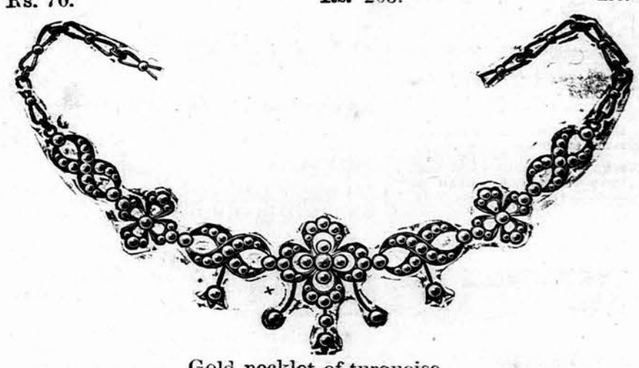

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